SPEEDUP AT HOSPITAL

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ROLL YOUR OWN? TRY TIE-DYEING

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Jepson Parents Ask Board of Ed

Where Is Our School Council?

Special to Modern Times

Parents of Benjamin Jepson School on Quinnipiac Avenue in Fair Haven Heights have taken the Superintendent of Schools at his word and are demanding a school-community council.

At a recent meeting, the parents voted 17-12 in favor of establishing a council.

Since last November the Board of Education has given a lot of publicity to the school council proposal – a community-teacher council to make recommendations on school policy. Parents at Benjamin Jepson saw the school councils are a way to relate more closely to the education of their children.

The parents, receiving no information or support from the school administration or the Board of Education, decided to push the process along on their own. But since getting together, they have gotten the run-around from the Superintendent's office and the Board of Education. Teachers are similarly uninformed about the nature of the councils and the New Haven Federation of Teachers has asked for hearings to inform the public on the council proposal. (See NHFT discussion of school councils – page 11).

At the January 21 meeting of Jepson parents the vote endorsing the council came after lengthy debate. Most of the opponents feared that the councils would give parents too much control over teachers. They also felt that teachers would be intimidated by parents.

The parents favoring the council explained that the goal of the councils was cooperation and not intimidation – to provide an opportunity for parents to work with teachers.

According to parents at Jepson, the eight teachers at the school oppose the idea of participating in a school-community council. Parents have not received any explanation of this position from the teachers.

An attempt was made to set up a meeting between teachers and parents. However, Jepson P.T.O. president Elvira Serio was told that teachers will only meet with a small committee of parents, and not with a large meeting.

A spokesman for the school administration suggested that parents meet again to elect representatives that would meet with teachers to discuss the council. Parents have not yet decided whether they will agree to act on this recommendation.

CDAP Plan Disputed

Kay/Frankel

Angry citizens at stormy January 18 public meeting protest lack of community control and other failings of Community Development Action Plan (CDAP). See CDAP stories, page 2.

MODERN TIMES

20¢

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VOL. 1 NO. 19 New Haven FEBRUARY 1-15, 1971

Firefighters Eat Smoke In Drive for Good Pay

by Scott Ayre Paque

New Haven Firefighters are continuing their quest for pay parity with police despite a snub from the Central Labor Council and the inexcusable silence of their boss, Fire Chief Francis J. Sweeney.

In recent meetings at the Settentrionale Club in New Haven firemen decided to escalate their 3 week old "job action" by refusing to wear uniforms, shovel snow from around the station houses, or to put gas in the cars of department administrators.

The job action still does not effect the response of fire apparatus although some more militant factions in the local are calling for a witholding of selected emergency services in an effort to force the city back to the bargaining table.

Firefighters are seeking to bridge the $3,000 pay difference that exists between themselves and policemen.

Although the city has reportedly called for the cessation of the slowdown as a condition for further negotiations, Fire local 825 President William Hartigan said, "Until such time as a bona fide offer is submitted, the job action will continue."

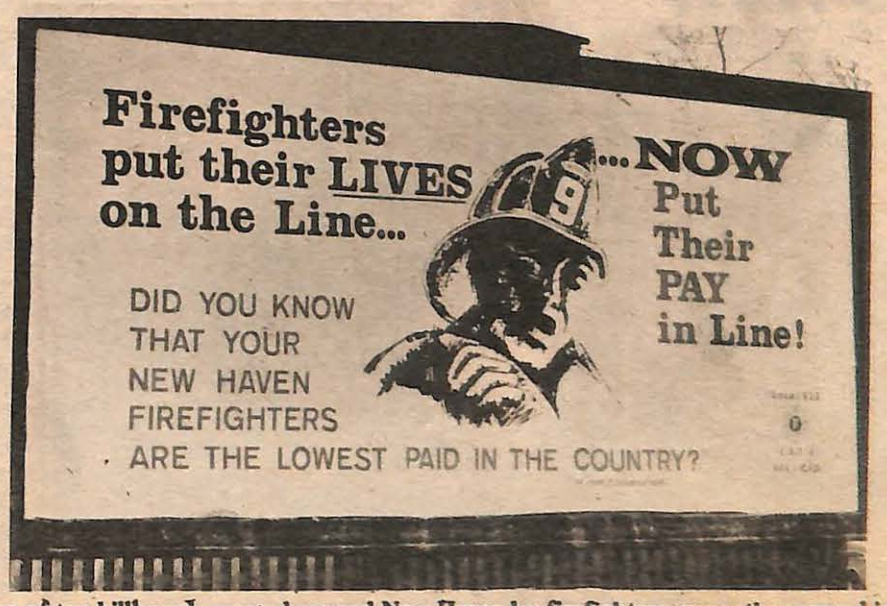
One unexpected development in the parity dispute was the refusal of the Central Labor Council to endorse the firefighters' position.

Council Executive President Vincent Sirabella ruled two motions supporting the firefighters to this effect (from the rubberworkers and painters locals) out of order. Sirabella, allegedly citing advice from the national AFL-CIO, said the council could not support one union where the interests of two member locals are concerned.

Police local 530 Executive Secretary, Everett Shaw, has been vocal in his denunciation of the firemen's parity fight.

Firemen question Sirabella's position considering that two National AFL-CIO conventions have adopted police and fire sponsored resolutions calling for pay parity. The state AFL-CIO backed the same motion in a similar dispute in Bristol.

See FIREMEN DRIVE, page 11.


Firefighters put their LIVES on the Line...
...NOW Put Their PAY in Line!
DID YOU KNOW THAT YOUR NEW HAVEN FIREFIGHTERS ARE THE LOWEST PAID IN THE COUNTRY?

One of ten billboards erected around New Haven by firefighters currently engaged in a "job action" aimed at securing pay parity with policemen. The "job action" began Jan. 4.

Katie Roraback: Humanizing the Law

by Karen Waggoner

Part of meeting Katie Roraback is the waiting. Because she's the person she is, even that can be interesting.

Our appointment was for 5 p.m., at the end of a long day in court, another frustrating day in the process of trying to select a jury to try Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale.

"Just sit down and we can talk in between calls," she said, as she checked off a long list of telephone numbers from her answering service. Instead, we took the opportunity to snoop around her office.

It's on the seventh floor of a gloomy old building at the corner of Church and Grove. From a set of large windows there's a good view of the Courthouse where the Panther trial is taking place. Night had fallen and the darkened courthouse was an empty hole against the lights of the city.

On the office walls were a large, old photograph of some distinguished jurists (including her grandfather), a French legal cartoon and an elaborate courtroom doodle made by Ericka Huggins, who is Katie's client. The doodle contained a large flower, a calendar, and the inscription: "Maybe we will find/ Humanity to be a little less cold/ Before this month is over.../ Maybe we will find/ That all people do not think in red, white and pale pale blue.../ Revolution in our lifetime (and a jury, too!)."

The Interview Begins

Frances Carter, whom Katie has also defended, rushed in to discuss something about the Panther trial. More phone calls, both outgoing and incoming. A young criminal lawyer, John Williams, arrived and was eager to talk about Katie while he, too, waited:

"You see lawyers that you admire for one particular trait or another," he said. "But Katie is one of those lawyers you admire as a human being. She's completely committed, totally able -- a fascinating human being. She's been a hero of mine ever since I was admitted to the bar."

Katie is a large, energetic woman who moves with the athletic grace and strength of a cross-country skiier, which she is. She often mentions that she's getting older -- she just turned 50 -- but she seems young to persons half her age. Her shoulders bounce when she gives a hearty laugh, and

See KATIE RORABACK, page 15.

CDAP: The Community Vs. 'Downtown'

Unfair Taxes, Downtown Control Anger Community

by Tony Dominski

The furor against the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) has raised two sore points that have long been a source of tension between community groups and "downtown." Called into question are the equity of the taxing system needed to finance programs like CDAP and the control of the revenues once they're collected.

At present the taxpayer is squirming under increasing sales and property taxes. Such taxes are regressive They hit low-income and middle-income people harder in the pocketbook than people with high incomes.

Part of CDAP's unpopularity is caused by past experience with this unfair tax structure. For fear of losing votes politicians are reluctant to raise sales and property taxes too much more. Mayor Guida has officially come out in favor of a state income tax in place of the sales and other state taxes. But there has been little talk of how to raise revenue other than by taxing working people.

Another source of opposition to CDAP is among inner-city residents represented by the City-wide Neighborhood Corporation. This corporation was formed in November, in an attempt to take CDAP out of the hands of downtown officials and let poor people plan for their own needs.

The Corporation opposed all areas of CDAP at a public hearing held January 18. The Corporation had organized opposition to the hearing, claiming that it was illegal, a fact finally admitted by James Tobin, chairman of the hearing.

The legal oversight, a failure to file a copy of the report with the City Clerk, was only conceded after most of the speakers had complained. After practically all of the 100 people present had left the hearing, Tobin declared that the meeting would reconvene the following week.

The City-wide Corporation believes CDAP as presently formed is just another bureaucracy which cannot include true community participation. The group is committed to setting up a system which would insure that all phases of city planning would be planned and implemented by representative neighborhood groups.

Kay / Frankel

Robert Sams of United Newhallville Organization speaks at crowded Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) hearing. Most of the audience left the hearing later in protest.

Corporation's Position Paper

Their position paper characterized the proposed health care task force as a "Trojan horse to the victims of this outdated health care system in New Haven designed to perpetuate a system known for its insensitivity to poor people's needs."

They also opposed the establishment of a New Haven Day Care Council because it would be a superagency designed "to invite some beautiful and hardworking parents to be co-opted" in their efforts to maintain the already existing Inner City Day Care Council.

The question of control over community institutions came up in regards to a CDAP proposal to establish a school council in every school in the New Haven School System. The Neighborhood Corporation did not believe that the board would make an effort to ensure that the councils be broadly representative.

The Corporation explained that it was "incredible to believe seriously that the board will work towards getting people on these councils to put the board out of the business of running and controlling the New Haven Public School System."

The New Haven Federation of Teachers *(See Accompanying Article)* **raised similar protest against the councils charging that the proposal hides the fact that the Superintendant of Schools still has the last say on any school issue. The union also challenged the CDAP proposal allowing the Mayor to appoint the Board of Education. The teachers have called for an elected Board many times in the past.**

The City-Wide Neighborhood Corporation pointed out some glaring inconsistencies among different sections of the report. While CDAP acknowledged a critical shortage of housing and a scarcity of city land for housing, it "tiptoes around the issue of Route 34."
In addition, the position paper notes that nothing was said about all of the other vacant land found throughout the inner city.

Then ...

New Haven Public Library

Photo taken 1890 showing Chapel St. looking east from College. The building on the right was erected in 1851 as a hotel. The trolley tracks were electrified in 1893.

and Now

Joe Taylor

Photo taken in 1971. The Hotel Taft, erected in 1921, is on the right where the other hotel building once stood. None of the 1890 buildings have survived to today.

Analysis of Plan: Masquerading as People's Saviour

In this time of recession, inflation and high unemployment, Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) is masquerading as a saviour that will meet the long neglected needs of the inner-city.

It tries to pass itself off as something controlled by "average people" that will answer their needs and generate the funds required to do so. Although the report says its purpose was to "develop a community consensus about priority problems, needs and approaches," response to the report shows it was unable to do so.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Part of the problem is that the average citizen is neither provided with the information nor the time to participate effectively in planning programs. Participation on CDAP means endless rounds of meetings, many of which are in the daytime. And so the people of the city end up paying planners to tell them what their problems are.

Can't Provide Solutions

The planners try to give solutions, too, but they can't. For example, CDAP claims that "in general, the action proposals have been limited to new actions...." In some cases this is not true. The plan calls for a New Haven Daycare Council that some members of the community believe will undermine the present Inner-City Day Care Council.

In other cases current ideas were not incorporated into the report. Many diverse groups have been calling for an elected Board of Education for some time, but the proposal from CDAP is a glorified version of the mayor's continuing to make the choices.

Key Questions Unanswered

But the question remains, where will the money for these problems come from? Will they provide enough jobs to solve the problems of unemployment and poverty?

For answers to these key questions the citizenry is simply referred to the state budget, which is in no better shape than our city budget.

Yet, it didn't oppose financially wasteful projects like Route 34 and the East Rock Connector which were begun when the city did have money under Redevelopment. The CDAP document boils down to an attempt to continue the status quo and make it look good.

HPA Puts City on Notice for '71

by Liz Henderson

The Hill Parents Association (HPA) is in the process of setting up tiny-tot-to-teen centers for kids from four to 14 years old. These centers will provide recreation and counselling free of charge for this age group which now has nowhere to go after school. Parents will be asked to participate one to two hours a day.

Jose Gibson, HPA vice president, announced at a news conference on January 22 that this would be the main function of his organization for the present.

The 40 or so HPA members and supporters who had gathered for the conference, had some ideas of their own to add. "We're gonna ask kids over 14 to help teach 5 and 6 year olds." "You mean, teach something constructive." "Right!" "The kids are asking for help: 'Dig it baby– we don't want to get strung out on this (the speaker gestured as though sticking a needle in his arm)!".

Attacks City Total Failure

Jose Gibson then read a press release attacking the city administration for its "total failure to meet the basic needs of the people." As areas of crisis, Gibson listed the educational system, the bad priorities which lead to the misuse of tax money, the lack of funds for community programs, the rising rate of unemployment, the flow of drugs into the community, the housing shortage and continued tokenism in the hiring of blacks and Puerto Ricans by the city administration.

"At this time the HPA goes on record: putting the city and its administration on notice that the year 1971 won't be the same! ... we have taken an oath to deal with the injustice of the present city administration, which has refused to deal with these critical problems that comfront us. When the chickens come home to roost, *we'll be here.*"

Charley's Workers Hungry

Virginia Blaisdell

Some workers and customers are picketing Hungry Charley's Restaurant on York St. to protest rising prices and workloads and declining size and quality of portions. Hungry Charley's new management is Restaurants Associates, Inc., a large corporation which owns many restaurants in the Midwest and New York City.

Workers Don't Buy It

Speedup at Hospital

The Yale–New Haven Hospital may still be feeling the financial squeeze, but they seem to be shifting most of it to the workers and patients. On January 8, Charles Womer, director of Yale-New Haven, made the first official announcement of changes in hospital policy. In a letter to all employees, he stated:

"We fully intend to continue to provide patient care of undiminished quality and to keep our commitments to our employees in regard to job security, pay and benefits. **However, within these limits we must be absolutely certain that we are being as efficient as possible and are keeping expenses to a minimum. Therefore certain temporary procedures have been adopted with respect to special review of overtime work, examination of the absolute necessity to fill positions as they become vacant, deferring the purchase of equipment that is needed but not required, and so forth. (emphasis his)"**

More Work for Everyone

What all of this amounts to is speedup. All or very nearly all overtime has been cut out, and, since there are just as many patients as ever, there's more work for everyone. But the Yale -New Haven administration evidently feels the workers are not "efficient" enough because it has gone further. In several departments and shifts the administration held meetings announcing new work rules; in others it has instituted them without the meetings.

Many workers are being told to spend less time "walking around" and to sign in earlier and sign out later, with little or no time for changing to and from uniform. *In other departments, there is much more rigorous supervision, and employees are warned for taking a little extra time to themselves.*

Members of the Concerned Hospital Workers– a group formed primarily to aid in the Local 1199 organizing drive– have seen a pattern in all of these developments. The January issue of the **Workers' Newsletter** published by the C.H.W., states:

"The reasons for certain measures which are being taken by our supervisors and department heads is that they know the situation of the unemployment, and it's a good way to clean out the unwanted and weary workers. To pressure the so-called troublemakers out and add to the workers' already unbearable work load. Yes, the financial results of last year were so great that the hospital added to their capital by buying a church and numerous houses and buildings along Howard Ave., renovating many areas, and starting to build more floors to the Memorial Unit....It isn't right for the workers to bear the cost of the financial blunders of the administration and it isn't right for the patients and community to be subjected to improper or lack of care because of overworked or insufficient staff.

Teachers Charge School Board Uses Tenure as Smokescreen

The New Haven Federation of Teachers has called Board of Education President Lawrence Garfinkel's proposal for abolishing tenure "vindictive" in a resolution unanimously passed at January's general membership meeting. The union resolution also claims that the tenure issue is a "smokescreen" covering up the real problems of education in New Haven.

SEE EDITORIAL PAGE 6

The full text of the resolution follows:

Be It Resolved: That the New Haven Federation of Teachers, on behalf of the teachers of New Haven, condemns the vindictive proposal made by New Haven Board of Education president Lawrence Garfinkel with respect to teacher tenure.

There can be no doubt that the intent behind his call for the abolition of tenure is to strike back at the teachers of New Haven, who incurred his displeasure during the recent work stoppage.

Would Retard Education

Unless tenure is retained, all teachers of New Haven will find themselves at the mercy of those political interests whose concern rests with crippling the teacher union movement. Furthermore, contrary to what Mr. Garfinkel would have the public believe, the cause of improved education would be retarded rather than advanced with the abolition of tenure.

The present tenure law is not responsible for any inadequacies in the teaching staff. Rather, under the present system it is the administration that is responsible for granting tenure on the basis of a teacher's performance during the first three years.

Improved education cannot come about by removing tenure and subjecting all teachers to the arbitrary powers of an indifferent administration.

Smaller Classes, MES

Improved education can come about only when the Board of Education, the city, and the state commit the resources needed for true quality education in the crucial areas where the New Haven Board of Education has been most reluctant to act, reduced class size and programs such as More Effective Schools.

Mr. Garfinkel apparently prefers to use *the tenure issue as a smokescreen by misplacing the blame for the failings of the schools on the teachers rather than* where it really belongs, with his own Board of Education and school administration.

Labor Notes

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CONSPIRACY

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) has filed a suit accusing the Defense Department of a conspiracy to break the UFWOC lettuce strike. The suit charges that the Defense Department is buying lettuce from Bud Antle, Inc., a major non-union grower, for 60% above the prevailing market price. Purchases from Interharvest (which has a contract with UFWOC) have sharply decreased. Last year 8.3% of the lettuce bought from the armed forces came from Bud Antle, Inc. This year purchases from Antle for the first quarter jumped to 29% of the total. The suit asks $30,000 damages from Antle for each of the thousands of farm workers affected and asks that Antle be barred for three years from submitting bids to the Defense Department.

LABOR MOVEMENT ATTACKS TAX PLAN

The AFL-CIO has attacked Nixon's new plan for a multi-billion dollar tax break for business as the answer to the recession (See Money Talks page 7). The money will come out of federal tax revenues which will mean that workers will be paying a higher share of the tax burden. Lane Kirkland, Sec-Treas. of the AFL-CIO stated, "It is not the nation's wealthy corporations that need help; it is the workers who are struggling to keep their heads above water and to pay the property taxes and school taxes that already burden them disproportionally."

AFL – CIO News, January 16, 1971

ED. NOTE: Why not turn the tax burden around and have business pay for what workers need?

FROM CONNECTICUT'S UNEMPLOYED....

In Bristol, the hardest hit city in the state (over 15% unemployed), John Putnam, Jr. a toolmaker out of work for six months: "They offered me a dollar, dollar and a half less than I was making before. They want me for nothing. They figure everybody's unemployed, and they can give you what they want. I'm gonna have to take one pretty soon, though, or sign up for welfare. I've got two kids."

In Bridgeport, where 15,200 people are out of work, Al Santi, sheetmetal worker laid off by an aircraft company 11 months ago: "It's very bad, very bad. You just fill out applications, and that's as far as you get."

In New Haven, with over 10,000 unemployed, Nate McClam was laid off by Olin last November. He got a part-time job driving a truck but could not make enough to support his family. "We've cut down on everything," he said, "but we just had to let the bills go."

ED. NOTE: How about a moratorium on credit plus interest for those out of work.

YNFAC Hits Rich Old Yale's Low Salaries

The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee (YNFAC), a union of technical and clerical workers organizing at Yale, has recently attacked funding priorities in a letter to Kingman Brewster. In the letter, YNFAC emphasizes that Yale *can get contributions of over $17 million while a Yale secretary gets paid only $3,900 a year.*

The letter in its entirety follows.

Dear President Brewster:

It is common knowledge that Yale has recently received $15,348,000 from the estate of Edwin Beinecke and $1,348,000 from Arthur Watson. Approximately half of this amount is unrestricted funds, presumably to be used at the University's discretion.

All through the Fall, the Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee's members have been sent a number of communications warning of the University's need to economize. Although the Yale Corporation said that all sectors of the University would be affected, the only concrete measures invoked, freezes in hiring and salaries, undermine the economic security and job conditions of primarily non-faculty employees.

Since the non-faculty employees are the first to suffer as a result of Yale's budget tightening, it would seem reasonable that they be the first to benefit from this current windfall. Surely Yale cannot consider $3,900 a year to be an adequate salary when even the Bureau of Labor Statistics considers it below a bare, "subsistence" level. And yet, as you must well know, some Yale workers make as little as $3,900 a year.

The Yale Corporation has stated that unrestricted funds will be allocated to those areas of highest priority in the University. In viewof the present low salaries of non-faculty employees, we expect that raising those salaries should be the top priority for unrestricted funds. We would appreciate specific information on what are considered the highest priorities by the Yale Corporation, and, in fact, if Yale non-faculty employees are among those priorities.

Sincerely,
Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee

NARCO Conference: Drugs Society's Problem

by Harry Henderson and Art Fleischner

The most amazing aspect of our present-day drug problem is that not more people are addicted. Not that there aren't enough users of heroin, speed, whiskey, pep pills, diet pills or aspirin, but that in such a drug-oriented society people are able to resist all the tricks of Madison Avenue.

At the NARCO Conference held in New Haven on January 22-23, about 50 people, directly or indirectly involved with the drug crisis, gathered to exchange ideas, lend support and give some inspiration to workers dealing with this cancer.

Despite workshop titles like: "Awareness Training-Crisis Intervention," "Education-Group Process in the Institutional Setting," and "Therapeutic Communities/Community Intake," the feeling at the end of the first day was that some real headway had been made.

The second day was devoted to questions of funding and the fact that so many programs of this type are forced to compete with one another for such limited funds. The problem is made greater when these programs are funded for only one year and must spend valuable time making new proposals and then not knowing whether the project will even continue.

In the four workshops of eight to ten people each, doctors, social workers, para-professionals and most importantly, ex-drug abusers, examined why so many young people are getting involved with drugs. Five years ago those in the 16-19 age bracket were into drugs, now it is 13-16.

Henry Jackson, Director of Directions and Education in Narcotics in Syracuse, N.Y. and an ex drug-abuser for 20 years said, "Kids are looking for honesty, for honest relationships, and they can't find it. We spend millions killing people, but won't spend money on research on improving people's lives."

The planners of the Conference had in mind not only an exchange between themselves and those coming to the conference, but a relating among those in each group. Each of the groups met for about two hours with different group leaders.

Encounter Groups

In the third session of the day, one of the groups engaged in some encounter-type group work. It was the objective of the two leaders, Henry Mandel and Robert Tucker, to impart to the others the many divergent forces on young people, like friends, teachers and parents and how they are to cope with them. The obvious hypocrisy is the Vietnam War or closer to home, watching adults become alcoholics or parents taking everything from vitamin pills to sleeping pills to get through the day.

"General education is more important than specific education. Scare films don't work," said Tucker. "Kids need alternatives. Group participation is a good alternative."

Ex drug-abuser Bill Taylor who is setting up a NARCO office in Waterbury added,"I'm in love with the addict, especially the one out on the street because I know what they're going through."

"We're not going to be able to solve the drug situation until we see it as a society problem and not an individual problem. Until we see that this is a society that permits some drugs to be called legal and others illegal."

To the Nameless Women Who Brought Us Here

I am a woman, but I have no name. When I am born I am granted the use of my father's name, but it does not belong to me, for should I bear a child before I am branded with the name of another man that child is said to have no name.

If I conceive after marriage my husband hopes for a boy to carry on the name---his name. But who carries on my name, when I have none?How can I reach back and identify---clothe with an identity---all the nameless women who have been branded,bred,bartered,and bereft?

Since history began woman has toiled to lift the burden---toiled in lonely isolation. Her toil added to her character, but not to her freedom.

We cannot reach back to those nameless women who brought us here, but we can reach out and take the hand of our sisters, so that united we can refuse the multiple burdens which have been placed upon us---so that standing erect, no longer beasts of burden, the crushing loads will slide from our backs and we can begin to find out who we are -----

So that our daughters will be born walking erect and looking man in the eye in honesty rather than in coquetry and flattery-------

So that man and woman can begin to meet each other on the plane where humanity resides-----

So that peoples can begin to regard other other peoples with level gaze-------

So that we can continue to inhabit the planet Earth.

Cordelia

Marshall Bergen

Church St. Housing Co-operative residents are getting together with the aid of other individuals and groups to found a much-needed daycare center on this site.

Co-op To Begin Daycare By '72 if Funds Found

by Sandra Trachten

The Church Street South Housing Cooperative will have a daycare center by September 1972 if the necessary funds can be raised. The low and moderate income cooperative, which opened last July, will have 400 families when completed.

The daycare center will provide fulltime daycare services for mothers who work. It will offer a pre-school education program which may include verbal skills, social and emotional development, and a general broadening of a child's world.

Ron Williams, a rental agent for Ripps-Calechman Realty, Inc., began meeting with prospective co-op residents before July. They discussed the needs of the residents, one of which was a daycare center.

After the meetings some of the prospective tenants along with residents of the area near Church Street South got together with an attorney. They incorporated as a non-profit organization to operate a daycare center. Larry Johnson, a co-op resident, is the president of the daycare center's board, while Ron Williams remains as a member of the board.

JC's Make Commitment

The board's first task was to find where the daycare center could be housed. After investigating various possibilities, the board asked the city administration for the use of space on South Orange St., adjacent to the Co-op.

With the assistance of a sympathetic attorney from the Redevelopment Agency, the Co-op received permission for the use of the land and ultimately a building.

After the request for land won approval from the City Planning Dept., the Co-op group had an architect design the type of building that would meet their specifications and commissioned a builder to build it.

The daycare center will be on the first floor with 12 apartments above it. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has made a commitment to try to get the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) to provide for the mortgage.

Need for Funds

Larry Johnson said the daycare board, which meets monthly, is now concerned with raising funds for the day-to-day running of the center. The expected cost is approximately $35 weekly per child. The center will be able to accomodate 40-65 children comfortably, although city building code regulations might allow as many as 85 children.

Much of the daycare group's success so far has been due to the efforts of an energetic and sincere board of directors and to an atypical rental agent who envisions a cooperative of people, not just buildings.

Fair Haven Betterment Starts Child Program

The Fair Haven Betterment Association is opening a children's program. The emphasis of this program is on a child's intellectual development. Parents are required to participate in the program by spending time there and contributing $2.50 per week for snacks and everyday material.

Following Through With Young Children

Registration will be Thursday, January 28 at 2 p.m. It will be held at East Pearl St. Methodist Church, 99 East Pearl St. The program will mainly function around four and fire-year olds from Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.

For any further information please call Mary Haddon, 624-7349. The first parents meeting will be held Friday, January 29 at the church.

"Youth Crusaders"

Transformed, Not Rehabilitated

by Art Fleischner

A religious approach to the problem of drug addiction rolled into New Haven this week in the form of a blue and white bus called "The House of Hope." An organization known as Youth Crusaders, Inc. is sponsoring the mobile drug treatment center that they say is the first of its kind in the country.

Rev. Walter R. Oliver, Jr. informed New Haven of the group's plans on January 25 at the First Pentecostal Church, 782 Orchard Street. On January 30, a dedication service was held for the new motor home and "beginning February 1, it will be travelling along Congress Avenue and Dixwell Avenue and other places where drugs are easy to obtain."

The bus, equipped with stove, sink and modern sound machinery, will carry volunteer workers and ex-drug abusers who testify to "not their rehabilitation, but transformation through the word of Christ."

"We are a religious, non-profit, non-denominational program treating narcotic addiction, alcoholism and juvenile delinquents," said Rev. Oliver. "This program renders both spiritual and physical aid to those in need of comfort and assistance of their fellow man, concentrating especially on the widespread youth problem of drug addiction."

Wilbur Cross Buses Bulge

by Gene Frankel

In order to learn in school a student must get to school; that seems so elementary that one should be able to take it for granted. But in the New Haven public school system even the elementary cannot be taken for granted, as the Student Congress at Wilbur Cross High School found out recently

Most students at Cross live too far away from the school to walk there and back, so busing is necessary. The city has worked out an arrangement with the Connecticut Bus Company whereby the company runs special buses to Cross each morning and afternoon.

Each bus serves a separate area of the city and charges the students 20 cents a ride. In addition to the obvious inequity of making students pay $2 a week ($72 a year) to receive a "free education," the system has a few other glaring weaknesses. Several of the buses are extremely overcrowded in the mornings. Students are packed together with scarcely any room to breathe and are sometimes completely bypassed at their stops for lack of space.

To remedy this situation two representatives from the Student Congress at Cross paid a visit to the Connecticut Company last October. They were told that to cover the costs of running the buses, each vehicle had to carry at least 70 students and take in $14 per trip. The costs involved are two hours driver's salary for each 45-minute bus trip ("union regulation"), fuel and maintenance. The students were also told that if they could come up with statistics proving overcrowding the problem would be dealt with.

Frankel / Kay

Students jam the aisles of Oxford St. bus returning from Wilbur Cross High School. The Cross Student Congress is attempting to obtain more buses and lower fares for students.

Survey on Overcrowded Buses

To get the necessary data on the bus problem, the Congress conducted a survey in the English classes in early November. The results showed that 105 students take the Winchester Avenue bus each morning; 102 ride the Eastern Circle route, and 98 come from Shelton Avenue. Thus three of the buses pack on far more people than their stated capacity of 51 seated.

Following the survey, the Cross administration contacted the bus company and arranged for a representative to meet with students at the school to discuss the problem. That meeting never took place. It was cancelled by the bus company on account of bad weather. So, once again, the Congress was compelled to go to the bus company offices to talk with the superintendent, Mr. Hubert Chidsey. This time he told them that the bus company could not afford to put more buses on the Cross routes and, moreover, it had no buses to spare. When the students pointed out that three buses had just been removed from the Lee High School run, Chidsey claimed that these had already been rerouted.

Publicity Campaign

Faced with this intransigence, the Student Congress is beginning a publicity campaign to bring community pressure to bear on the bus company and the Board of Education. There will be leaflets distributed in school, letters to the news media and perhaps to local leaders. *In addition, Cross's principal, Mr. Robert Conte, plans to bring the matter before the next Board of Education meeting on Monday, January 25. He has already contacted the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Finances, George Barbarito, but without much success. Barbarito contends that the Board of Education has no power to put pressure on the bus company because it does not subsidize student fares and because the bus company is rendering a voluntary service to the school system.*

There are, however, several alternatives that Barbarito has not considered. The board could pay for the three extra buses directly. It could create its own bus service for the high schools, as is done in many towns in this area, thus making buses available for two trips (a Cross English class recently had to raise $150 to charter a bus to see a play in New York) and taking the burden of paying off the shoulders of the students. It could subsidize part of each student's fare to assure the bus company of breaking even with fewer students per bus.

The board could examine the company's books to see if its operating expenses are really what it claims. Or it could ask that the city write into its charter with the bus company the condition that good bus service be provided to the high schools even if it entails a financial loss. This would seem to be a small price to pay (by a company owned by one of the richest men in Connecticut, E. Clayton Gengras) for the privilege of making a profit from public transportation.

The most important thing is that the Board of Education recognize its responsibility to provide adequate transportation to school for its students. The present arrangement with the Connecticut Bus Company is justified only by its convenience and cheapness to the city. Students who have to pay the cost and suffer the overcrowding and bad conditions with no power to change them are the losers.

Cops: 'We're gonna get you!'

Police Demonstrate Arresting Skills

Three plainclothesmen kicking, punching and clubbing one guy? A guy who's handcuffed and lying on the ground? Kicking him in the head and groin even after he's strapped to an ambulance stretcher?

Two plainclothesmen draw their guns, chase off witnesses. At least five other squad cars and a paddy wagon arrive. Some of the uniformed cops stand around and watch, while others join in pummeling Eddie Frisco, the kicking, squirming, shouting, bloody figure at their feet.

Chicago, Bridgeport, Dallas, at the turn of the century?

New Haven, Dec. 2

No, New Haven, Tuesday, December 2, 1970, 2:30 in the morning, State Street. Detective Leonard Pastore and two plainclothesmen, (black and white) who told Eddie's lawyer they stopped because two people were mugging Eddie and Lesley Frisco. But that's not the way Eddie, Lesley, and their two friends saw it.

The alleged muggers, James Moore and Roosevelt Livingston are Eddie's friends. They are walking down the street with the couple when an unmarked Chevy sedan pulls up and stops. Lesley says she asked the driver, "What do you want us to do, move on?"

Eddie calls to Lesley, "Come on Les, let's go."

"What ya say Frisco?"

"Nothing, I was talking to my wife."

This brings Pastore and the other two out of the car to put Eddie up against the side of the car to search him, Lesley says.

"You're under arrest . . . ."

The argument about the arrest for no reason starts, and according to Lesley, one cop says, "You fucking punk cop-fighter, we're gonna get you . . ."

Eddie steps back and the three cops pile on, she recounts in a complaint filed with the police department.

The two alleged muggers? Witnesses? Pastore's car-mates chase them off with drawn guns, Lesley says.

Other witnesses, drawn by the screams, see the police beating Eddie up as he lies on the ground.

The victim of the black-leather-jacketed professionals? Eddie is 27, with a long psychiatric history involving mental institutions, and fights with policemen.

"The cops know Eddie's got problems. They like to provoke him, try to get him to fight . . . He's one of these people they pick up for anything they can, whenever they see him . . ." says one of the many people who saw him being beaten up.

But Eddie says Pastore may have had a very specific reason for approaching him that night. The night before, Eddie was just about to go into the doorway of his apartment building on State Street when a detective car passed, someone called something out to him, and then a few seconds later a uniformed cop, Patrolman Connors, badge no. 132, pulled up.

The cop got out and frisked him, saying he was going to arrest him for loitering.

Eddie says he put his hands behind his back to show he wasn't going to fight, and in return got a faceful of MACE.

Pastore's Revenge

When he was in the jail cell that night, Pastore came over to him, Eddie says, and told him, "You can walk right out of here if you tell me who buys and who sells . . ." (This regarding drugs.)

Eddie says he gestured for Pastore to come closer and then he said in his ear, "Ask your mother . . ."

"I'll get you for that," Pastore replied, according to Eddie.

The following night, after they had beaten Eddie for about 30 minutes, an ambulance arrived. They strapped him to a stretcher, witnesses say, and hit him a few more times. Then, Lesley says, the ambulance attendant got in a few shots himself.

And at the Yale-New Haven, Lesley asked some policeman in the corridor for Pastore's name. Pastore overheard, and then arrested her for "interfering with an officer."

When Eddie, being stitched up in the emergency ward, heard she'd been arrested, he got very upset, whereupon the hospital guard, Lesley says, broke Eddie's nose with a karate chop.

Interestingly, Lesley's case was nolled without discussion by a Sixth Circuit Court judge as soon as the charge was read.

Charges – 4 Weeks Late

And then, to top it all off, no charges were brought against Eddie until four weeks later, two weeks after he got out of Connecticut Valley Hospital.

Eddie thinks it was the filing of a complaint by his wife and the implication that charges would be brought against Pastore that brought his delayed arrest. He is out on bail awaiting trial for resisting arrest.

Editorial

Tenure Serves Teachers, Parents

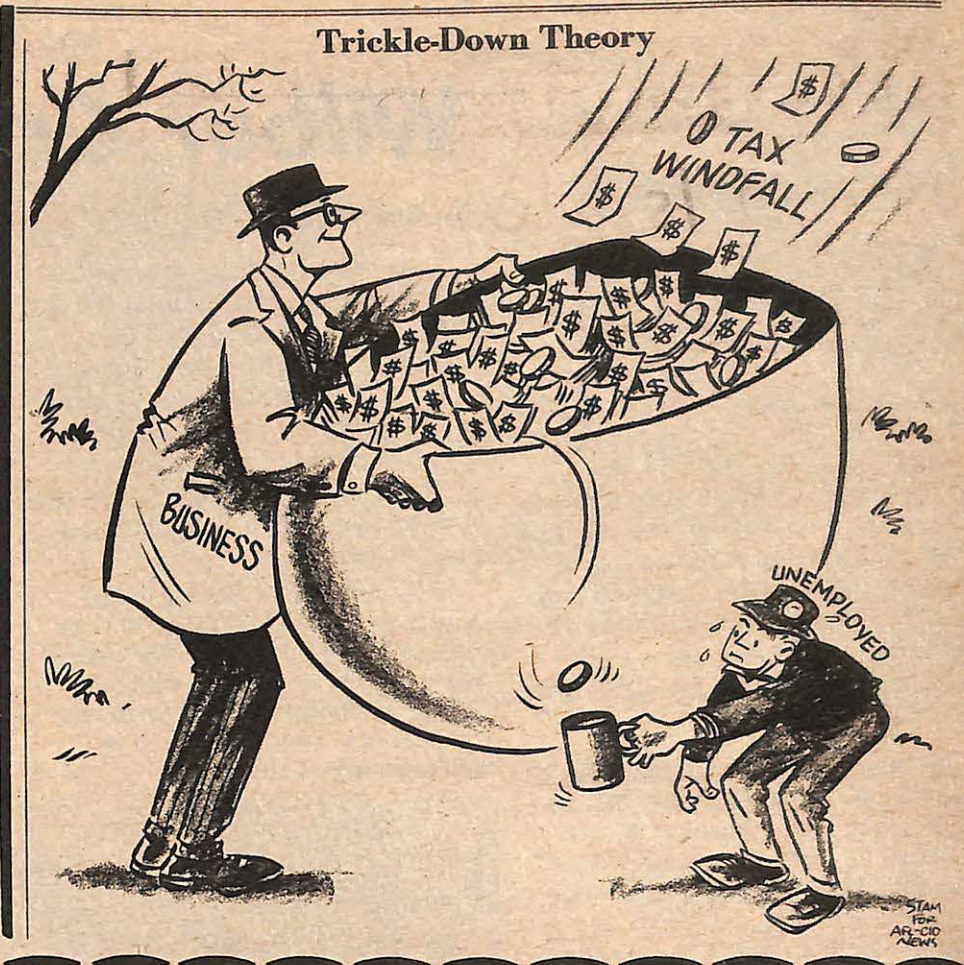
Faced with crumbling school systems in a crumbling society, scared Boards of Education rush to pin the blame on their hired hands, the classroom teachers. "Twenty per cent of my teachers are incompetent," cries James Nugent of the West Haven Board of Education. "Eliminate tenure so we can get rid of incompetents," demands Lawrence Garfinkel of the New Haven Board of Education.

Teacher incompetence is not the root of the problem. But even if it were, getting rid of tenure – the guarantee of continued employment – would change nothing. Right now, teachers can be fired for incompetence whether they have tenure or not. This is state law. If the Boards of Education really wanted to get rid of poor teachers, they could have done so long ago.

Then what's really their game? It would seem to be the destruction of teacher power. Boards of Education want to be able to fire active union members. They have seen that teachers can strike for changes in the educational system and are worried.

The Boards of Education are worried that militant teachers and angry parents will get together and change schools and society. So they try to set parents against teachers in order to preserve the Boards' powers. Their strategy will fail when teachers and parents band together to fight for better schools (for good teachers *and* for tenured teachers).

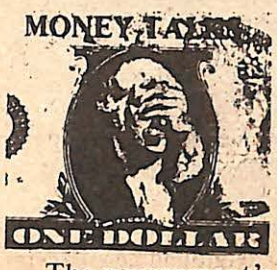
Modern Times supports the continuation of tenure for teachers. In fact, all workers should have tenure – a guaranteed job for all who want to work!



Recession

By Harriet

The man ahead on line
Can't buy cookies for his kid
He pays with crumpled dollar bills
He smoothes them out
so carefully



Solutions For Unemployment

by Rick Wolff

The government's latest response to unemployment is a bit tax break for corporations. This is supposed to help according to the "trickle down" theory. The idea is that when government gives tax breaks and other big money handouts to business, some of the money will eventually "trickle down" to working people, usually in the form of some more jobs.

Working people should recognize this theory for the fraud it is. After all, why not give workers, employed and unemployed, the big handout and let it trickle down to the big corporations? The "trickle-down" theory is a smokescreen, made by politicians and economists who are more interested in apologizing for an unfair, wasteful economic system, than in changing it.

Take the current economic situation. More than one in twelve Connecticut working people are unemployed. Nationally, the latest statistics show that the total quantity of goods and services available to the American people (the GNP) actually fell during 1970. And that was while the population of Americans using those goods and services rose by several million. Not a *pretty picture. Hardly a plus on the record of this country's capitalist economy.*

Favoring Big Business

Yet "trickle-down" is what Nixon offers. During the worst economic crisis in many years, the federal government pumps billions of dollars into the hands of big business. And so, in January, the tax laws were changed to give large corporations a big tax break, returning many billions of dollars that would otherwise have been paid in taxes.

Of course, these corporations may choose *not* to use their new billions to hire workers. We're all supposed to sit tight and *hope* the tax break coaxes businessmen to rehire. In fact, most government economic policies boil down to efforts to bribe businessmen (with extra profits or tax breaks) to do what the majority of the people need. What a way to solve economic crises!

Why do we let a very few people (corporation owners and executives) control the jobs and lives of so many (working people)? If the majority rules and the majority wants full employment, why is it that we have massive unemployment? The answer is that economic troubles lead businessmen to *prefer* to layoff employees. Yet, since the corporations control and run our economy, the fault for economic troubles lies first with them. So, in the "private enterprise" system, the business minority which creates economic problems gets to shift them onto the majority of people by not hiring them. Can we really call such goings-on a democracy?

What Is To Be Done?

Beyond complaining about it all, what could we do? To start, we might turn the "trickle-down" theory upside down. Instead of giving the corporations the money, the government:

1. Make unemployment compensation available to all workers who register for it and who cannot get jobs at the going wages.
2. *Make unemployment compensation* run from the day a worker loses a job to the day another job is found.
3. Make the rate of compensation at least 75% of wages when working.
4. Make the rate of pay to first-time job seekers no less than $2.50 per hour.
5. Make unemployment compensation available to strikers.

Someone will say, "That costs money." Right! But just think of all that money being spent, as it surely will be. With more goods and services being bought up, the money given to the deserving unemployed will trickle down to businesses, providing more jobs.

This reverse "trickle-down" theory is worth discussing among working people and pressuring public officials. Yet we should not lose sight of the bigger issue here: there is simply no need, no reason, and no excuse for an economic system that creates unemployment.

Everyone knows that America's cities, housing and poverty are just some of the problems whose solutions involve the work of millions of Americans for a long time. We have the know-how and the materials. We have the people who want jobs, especially such constructive types of jobs.

What we don't have is the kind of economic system that can put people needing jobs into work that needs doing.

The fight for full employment, for decent treatment of the unemployed, for constructive jobs – all these important goals are really different ways of seeking the same thing. That is, the building of a socialist economy, whose first task is to meet directly the economic needs of the majority of working people, not the profit needs of a few.

Socialism guarantees full employment and income for all. Capitalism has proven itself unable to do likewise. So we don't need it anymore. Capitalism and those who apologize for it simply hold back the progress of our people.

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MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need–not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Marleen Gabriel Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Henry Lowendorf, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, Patty Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser.

Write on

Nixon Is Most Expensive President in U.S. History

To the Editors:

Richard Nixon is the most expensive President in American history. It costs the taxpayers $70 million a year to keep him "in residence" in Washington, in Florida and California, A Whitehouse unit, the National Security Council, under President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, has grown from 47 to 75 and its budget has jumped from $668,000 to $2,150,000. This pays only half of the NSC expenses, since half the professional staff is on the payrolls of Departments of State, Defense, and Central Intelligence.

While Nixon draws a salary of $200 thousand a year, it costs the taxpayers $250 thousand more to set up a suite of offices next to Nixon's San Clemente, California, home and $100 thousand a year to poerate the California office. At Nixon's Key Biscayne, Florida house, it costs the taxpayers $342,358 to build a helicopter pad, plus $3 thousand a month to rent two houses for Secret Service Agents. In addition to Air Force One and three other White House Jets, 27 other planes are assigned to fly top government officials and foreign dignitaries at an estimated cost of $10,105,000 this year. Nixon has a Presidential yacht and a $500,000 armor-plated limousine which is transported by air wherever he goes, either in the U.S. or overseas. There are an additional 20 White House limousines and Army drivers to carry top White House staffers.

Fancy Maintenance

To maintain the three Nixon homes requires 75 carpenters, plumbers, electricians, flower arrangers, housekeepers, butlers, cooks, doormen, pantry maids at a cost of $1,100,000. This does not include 15 gardeners, caretakers, stone masons, paid by the National Park Service to keep up the White House grounds at an annual cost of $200 thousand. The President has an emergency contingent fund. In 1968 President Johnson spent $801,000 for "special projects" out of this fund. In 1969 President Nixon spent $2.5 million out of this special fund. (Reference: Washington Observer,4-15-70).

Write President Nixon, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, your Senators and Congressmen. Suggest sizeable cuts in the President's "residence" expenses in accordance with campaign promises and in tune with a bankrupt America whose mini-dollar is fast losing its top position as a hard currency.

Network of Patriotic Letter Writers
Box 2003, Pasadena, Calif. 91105

'It Is 1984,' Says Reader; That's Why Drugs Are In

Unfortunately most people have a disproportionate inclination to take refuge in the past, with the tragic result that too many of us are still living in the year 1971. Let's face it. We can't cope with our problems that way. So all right then, let's look all around us and examine reality like it really is. And especially let's listen closely to what our great leaders, Nixon, Agnew, and Melvin La rd-ass are saying. Now what is the first thing that is clearly visible? Right, it is the plain and indisputable fact that this is not the year 1971. It is 1984. Anyone who has read George Orwell's novel should know 1984 when they see it.

Ok, so now that we know where we're at, the drug scene should not be so surprising.

This basically is why I cannot agree with Bob Cook's letter (**Modern Times**, January 1) denouncing ghetto pushers as criminals. The emphasis is wrong. I believe that the ghetto pushers are as much victims of the system as are the penitentiary convicts, all poor people, who have resorted to a little more free enterprise in their fight for survival than some of their less aggressive peers. They are not the criminals. The real criminals are those who are running the system, including the drug scene.

Drugs are as much a part of our society as General Motors products. Both are harmful to human life, but both flourish profusely because, in this society, "success" depends on making a profit. In fact, the neighborhood pusher could not possibly keep the drug scene alive without the greed of the "big" man in and out of government who is really making the profit from it, the big man who is allowing wholesale drugs into this country.

However, I do agree with Bob Cook when he points out that the drug scene is a symptom of a dying social order. But one of the most potent diseases that is rapidly debilitating this social order is the drug scene. For example Good Heavens! How in hell will we be able to conduct wars anymore if people on a large scale drop out and lose respect for discipline?

Nevertheless, the drug scene is still evil. But then how else could it be in this oppressive system of 1984?

The point is that, even if by some remote miracle J. Edgar Hoover were competent enough to bust the drug wholesalers, it still would not solve anything. Because in a lucrative market, new ones would crop up.

Only in a rational society, where people are relevant, will people not want to drop out.

Mike Holodnak

Drug Convictions Before Trial

An Open Letter to Bob Cook

Dear Bob,

In your letter to the editor which appeared in the Jan. 1 issue of **Modern Times** you declare yourself in the second paragraph to be offended at the characterization in **Modern Times** that the "drug sellers arrested turned out to be just plain kids," etc. In a few cases some people have pleaded guilty. The rest have not yet come to trial, yet you have already presumed them guilty as charged. You further characterize the people defending the young people who were picked up as defending heroin sellers. Virtually no heroin sellers were picked up. In fact, no heavy dealers of any drug were picked up. These arrests are a mirage, an illusion being foisted upon the people of New Haven to have them believe major narcotics peddlers were stopped.

I
walked a few steps
to press my face
against the cold
window pain
and sometime so
warm
and sometime so
icy.

Seasons for us to
change, too.
Time for us to be
still time left
to see all you
want to see
wandering along
in the sun and snow.
Really got nothing
to show
except maybe my
hair's a little
longer.
And my eyes are
a little sadder.

Once more to be
gladder
Once more to feel
the warmth of you

and the emptiness
of the coldest
room.
I can't even lift
up that broom.
Yes, it's all the
same

depending upon the
game that you
decide upon.

Yes, I keep wandering
along in the sun
and snow

waiting for to
see
waiting for to be.

— Lisa Golia

Not "Criminal"

We are not the people who make hundreds of millions of dollars picking up the poppy in Taiwan, having it refined in Sicily and Marseilles, and importing it to the United States. Those people have police protection.

It shocks me to learn that Chief James Ahern was working for the movement, as you say. I never knew this when tear gas was being thrown on May Day, when George Sams was sent in to frame the Panthers, or when people were being assaulted by police nightsticks on Conspiracy Day, and yet you seem to have found common ground with the Chief. The last, probably most unkindest cut of all is being called a "criminal."

Never Seen

I never saw you at any of the public meetings that were held, but yet you went ahead and wrote a prejudicial letter presuming guilt before trial and branding people "criminals" whose real crime is to get the straights uptight. Bob, if you had bothered to look behind the charade that the chief perpetrated on us and had done your own research, I think you would have found that our real crime was the publishing of underground newspapers, was our attempts to organize street kids and inform them of the real nature of society, of our support of the Panthers and draft resisters and that it is for these reasons that Chief Ahern climbed up on his white horse and charged. I feel then you might have had second thoughts before writing your letter.

Joshua Kricker
Defendant, New Haven 134
Bantam, Conn.

P.S. I do not wish to imply that I support the use of heroin or any drug injurious to the spirit, mind or body, and, while this is neither the timenorplace for a discussion of that issue, I regard the heroin users and addict-peddlers as casualties and victims of our society rather than "criminals."

Criticisms of Modern Times

To the Editors:

I find that **Modern Times** is too repetitious and fails to find a place for blue collar workers. Also the paper should find more community action groups instead of just relating to the Black Panther Party. The Black Panthers seemingly are the only issue that **Modern Times** finds to be interesting as a black group.

Since the Panthers are known as a national group and widely-publicized and well-spread, the paper should relate more to community affairs that people are concerned about. Another suggestion is that titles should be more exciting on everyday events. A column should be set aside for Voices of People on the Street in regard to daily occurrences and their feeling toward world crisis and everyday problems.

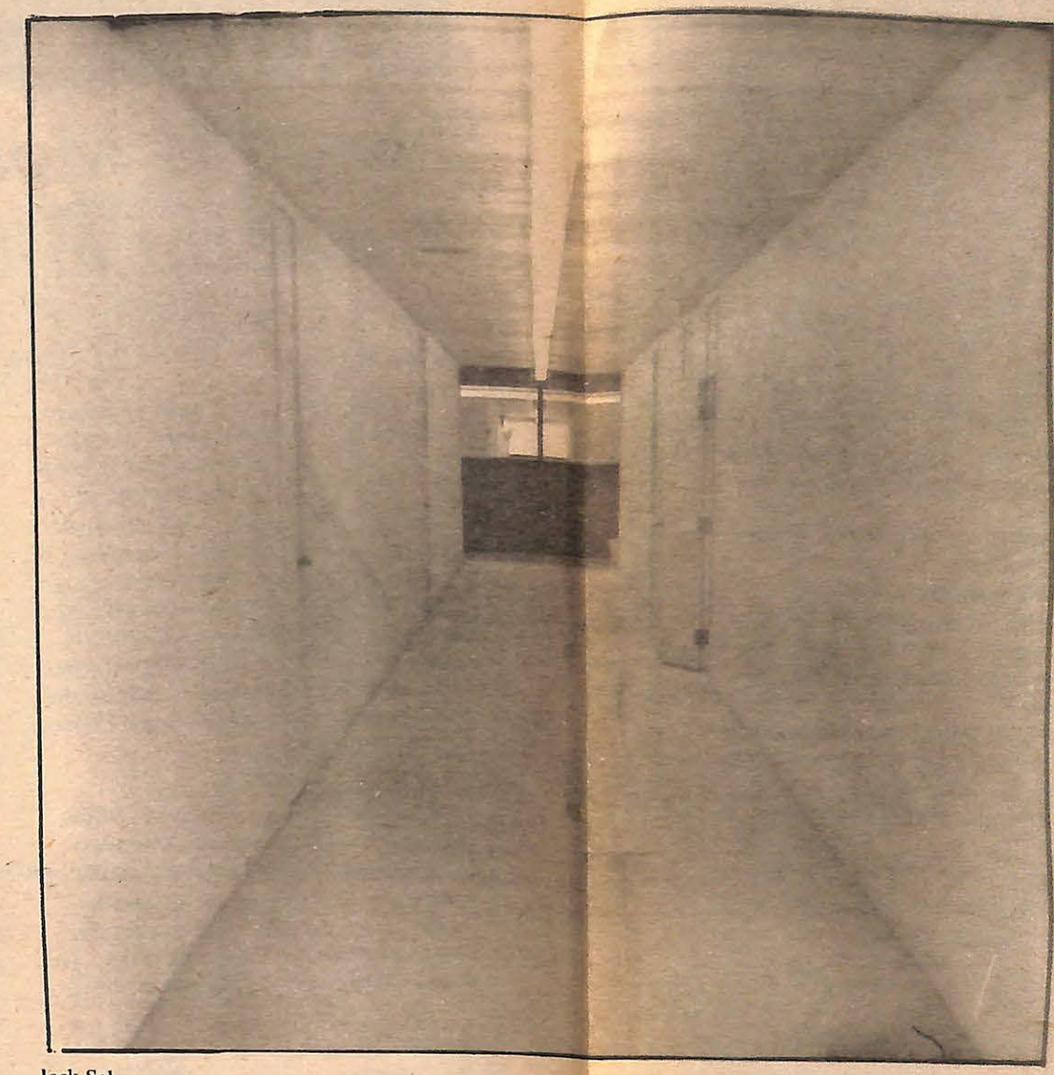
In one particular article "Union Struggle Spurs Workers at Yale-New Haven Hospital," this particular article never stated who the lady was, nor did it go into any definite facts to make people more interested and become involved in union groups, nor did it give any outline of their real purpose. Many people have dealt with the experience of finding union groups just as phony as a company.

The article sounds fictitious without the person's name. There was too much about why she became involved because her friends were seeing bad experiences. You would have been more successful interviewing her friends. Let a person experience a feeling of being robbed of something--then they can speak from personal experience..

Sallie R. Brooker

Lee High School

by David Wessel,
Naomi Basile
and Clara McKnight
(Students at Lee High School)



Jack Sal

North House

A concrete, glass, and wooden monument to Dick Lee sprawling in the midst of sand, grass, highways, housing, slums, stores, and a center of "education" for 1600 often disenchanted supposed students.

From Morris Cove, the Annex, Wooster square, the Hill, Westville, Dwight, and Farnam Courts come a diverse student body from African, Italian, Eastern European, Jewish, Puertorican, Latin American, Oriental, backgrounds and from poverty, middle class, working class, upper class, and welfare.

What does all this mean? Confusion, chaos, difference of opinion, America as the melting pot doesn't work, tension, and learning about other people through a mutual exchange of ideas, fists, words and feelings, and in the process a little academic education slides by.

It's not really student versus student but background versus background and idea versus idea. These differences coming together make the uniqueness at Lee High School. We face and try to solve our problems but we do not try to hide them or overlook what is there. In relating our cultural differences we will always strive for a better understanding of students at Lee High.

Students are separated into groups of their own, each within different groups according to the ethnic background from which they come. The cultures that a student does not understand exclude the student from those groups. Many examples of this at Lee High are present in the classroom atmosphere, policies and rules, that section off different groups. In sports and classes the same cliques are usually together, each into his own thing.

****

"Lee would be cool, if we could take all the trouble makers out--but then so would any other school."

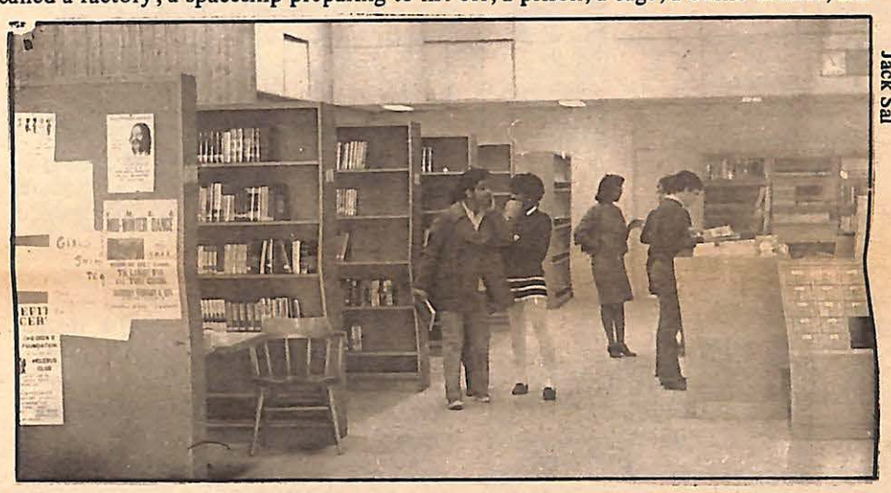
"Lee's a really nice place--the best school in New Haven, I really like coming here and I really like the people."

"It's not white students as a whole against black students as a whole, it's one student against another student--individuals against individuals."

"I don't think students are against students. It's ideas against ideas..."

****

The Lee High School building, which fits no one's description of a school, has been called a factory, a spaceship preparing to lift off, a prison, a cage, a bomb shelter, and



Jack Sal

In order to go from one house to another one must pass through the library. The librarian (center) is Carolee Anderson.

West House

"The Plywood Palace." Classrooms are all on the second floor, arranged in four blocks called "houses" which are separated by the library in the middle.

An average day starts with every teacher and student using one of the three cafeteria entries--despite the existance of over forty doors, only three are unlocked. Students arriving are herded into the cafeteria until 8:10 a.m. when they're released--each student toward his or her own homeroom located some where in the maze of rooms on the second floor.

After climbing a sky-lighted stairway with a crowd of the other students, one enters the concrete bordered, cardboard roofed, rug padded hallways. While the blandness of the grey concrete, beige rugs, white ceilings, and white walls makes one feel as if being swallowed up, the eye quickly flies to the bright red lockers underneath the windows (at one time thought to be glass, but now slowly being replaced with a tough clear plastic). One must take a good look at these windows in the halls for once inside a classroom they disappear.

As the 8:20-late-to-homeroom-bell sounds, teachers begin to take the roll, but are usually interrupted by the omnipresent p.a. system which enables the main office to reach everyone at the press of a button (a red one) and a flick of tongue.

As a student (a descendant of the colonial American town crier?) reads:

There is a red Cadillac parked in the moat--license XY 1971--your lights are on .

The roller skating club's trip planned for Tuesday rescheduled for Thursday and postponed until Friday has been cancelled until next week.

The yearbook will meet in 1219 at one and one-forty-five. All members must be present or they will be dropped from the staff.

The microphone is then handed to principal Robert Schreck for the daily morning sports report which keeps all of Lee High up to date on the wins, losses, high scorers, and good try'ers on the "Mayor's" various athletic teams.

And then the "HAVE A GOOD DAY" which neatly precedes by two seconds the 8:30-here-we-go-again bell at which students leave the starting gates through crowded hallways and onto an exciting day at class.

****

"School conditions you to be a machine"

"When you leave Lee as a senior, you can know little or no more than when you entered."

Library

"All I want is to graduate, go to a good college so I can make some money, get married, and settle down...who cares about education."

****

The blank, white, windowless classroom walls were intended, it is said to provide a forum for students' creativity. Yet in a recent mimeoed memo:

> **TO:** *Teaching staff*
> ***FROM:*** *Administrative staff*
> **RE:** Operational procedures *and school policies*
>
> *Students are to be held accountable for vandalizing school property. They will be required either to pay for the vandalism or repair it.*

But there's always the blackboard and postage stamp bulletin boards. Another idea so it's said, of blank walls was to prevent the distractions of windows. Window-gazing, in boring classes, has therefore been replaced by sleep.

When the white steel doors to the class close, ventilation is totally dependent on the the four ceiling vents (two inhale, two exhale). Ideally, one gets heat in the winter and cool air in the summers--ideally. It has been promised that the air conditioning system has been repaired, redesigned, and replaced so that the LHS oven will cool efficiently this season.

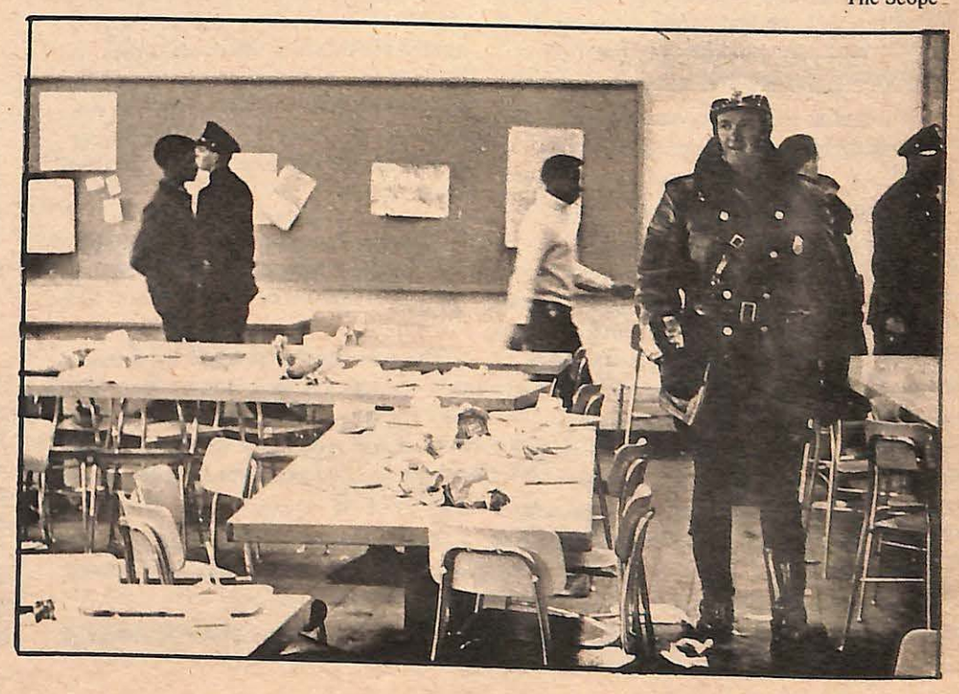
The purposes of any school is to teach students and to help them learn. This primarily depends on the teacher and the student.

After you leave the physical structure of the building and the divers backgrounds of the students, Lee' uniqueness dissolves into thin air. For Lee, like any other school has the disenchanted student, the "I don't want to learn student", the "If I learn something, fine, and if I don't it's no skin off my nose," and of course the eager to learn student.

These students come with matching teachers, the disenchanted teacher, the "I get paid every other Friday" teacher, the "If I teach something good and if I don't, well... and the "I tried" teacher, and the eager to teach teacher.

Scene after the Lee rebellion in the cafeteria three years ago.

The Scope



Jack Sal

Ideas, Fists, Feelings

"The blandness of the grey concrete, beige rugs, white ceilings, and white walls make one feel as if being swallowed up."

Library

"All I want is to graduate, go to a good college so I can make some money, get married, and settle down...who cares about education."'

****

The blank, white, windowless classroom walls were intended, it is said to provide a forum for students' creativity. Yet in a recent mimeoed memo:

> TO: *Teaching staff*
> FROM: *Administrative staff*
> *RE: Operational procedures and* school policies
>
> *Students are to be held accountable for vandalizing school property. They will be required either to pay for the vandalism or repair it.*

But there's always the blackboard and postage stamp bulletin boards. Another idea so it's said, of blank walls was to prevent the distractions of windows. Window-gazing, in boring classes, has therefore been replaced by sleep.

When the white steel doors to the class close, ventilation is totally dependent on the the four ceiling vents (two inhale, two exhale). Ideally, one gets heat in the winter and cool air in the summers--ideally. It has been promised that the air conditioning system has been repaired, redesigned, and replaced so that the LHS oven will cool efficiently this season.

The purposes of any school is to teach students and to help them learn. This primarily depends on the teacher and the student.

After you leave the physical structure of the building and the divers backgrounds of the students, Lee' uniqueness dissolves into thin air. For Lee, like any other school has the disenchanted student, the "I don't want to learn student", the "If I learn something, fine, and if I don't it's no skin off my nose," and of course the eager to learn student.

These students come with matching teachers, the disenchanted teacher, the "I get paid every other Friday" teacher, the "If I teach something good and if I don't, well... and the "I tried" teacher, and the eager to teach teacher.

"The students come with matching teachers." Pam Hutchins, student, and Robert Lebov, teacher, model for the "Eager to teach - Eager to learn" types.

Jack Sal

East House

****

"I've learned a little something...like the lab sciences. I think they're great courses. Business program is great, too."

"The education process is good. It think that the teachers here are very good teachers, relate to students, you can get a lot out of them and they're there to help you."

"The education process could be improved. Some of the teachers don't know much about their subject matter and how to relate it to students."

****

Many students at Leefeel that a lot of teachers don't know what they're doing. They go from one extreme to another--preparing you for college all the time and on the other hand doing nothing to prepare you. Many of Lee's teachers are young and inexperienced--very idealistic and well meaning but they don't know how to relate to students.

However, the major problem with learning at Lee seems to center around the student. Often the attitude of the student towards teachers is "teach me!" Students often enter Lee with very little will to learn and very little ability to work independently. It is almost as if the first eight years of education had broken the spirit. It takes an exceptional teacher to break through these barriers and really excite a student about learning.

****

"I don't think any high school prepares the student with a relevant education. The atmosphere inside the school is not conducive to learning because students compete against each other. More learning would be accomplished if students and teachers were on the same level--where the student could be a teacher and a teacher could be a student; an entire breakdown of roles."

"There should be a program with independent study--kids can go out and do things on their own...kind of like the High School in the Community."

"Lee needs a lot more vocational training."

"I don't feel like I'm prepared for college.. Too many teachers are willing to give you the answers instead of making you search...it's better if you do it yourself.."

"The school isn't preparing me for what I'm going to have to deal with in life."

****

Jack Sal

South House

The place usually set aside for learning outside the classroom--the library-- is something different atLee. While the traditional definition may create visions of books, study, and quiet--Lee is not traditional.

To begin with, the Library serves as a passageway since it is located in the middle of the second floor--connecting the four houses. This central location also leads to the use of the Library as a place to meet friends during and after school. This may be altered by a recent change in study halls allowing students to go to the cafeteria for a lounge-like situation with food provided.

A very limited budget and small staff cripple any attempt to turn the library into a successful learning situation. Book selection is poor and the tendency is to buy multiple copies of one book rather than a variety. But the worst part of the whole situation is the attempt to enforce seemingly insignificant rules.

One of the current crises revolves not around racial tension, education, basic rights, mistrust, or emotions, but rather around the fact that the flat roof does not hold water. Large garbage cans have been placed in strategic locations to catch the steady flow. The odor of stagnant water or soaked sponge--like carpet pervades the hallways. More than $300,000 will be part of the next Board of Education budget to repair the roof at Lee---more than $187 per pupil. After all, the building is five years old!

****

"Lee is all right except for a few leaks."

"What bothers me is having to go to school under raindrops INSIDE--and then going into ice cold rooms."

"I think it's a great school but it should be improved..have ceilings and broken windows in the halls fixed."

****

Despite the many trying days at Lee, the tensions and the problems, most of the students would not choose to go to anotherschool. Students feel that real people go to Lee--that our school has soul, class and charisma.

One certainly can express oneself at Lee and if one has the urge to learn and pursue an education and to drive at it, teachers and resources are fairly easily found. Many students also feel that the principal "listens to students" and "faces and talks about the school's problems".

Gaining valuable experiences in living is an aspect of Lee High that is not found everywhere. Because of the make up of the student body and because of the school's location, students learn about life. Many naive and sheltered kids enter Lee with very little awareness but leave with varying degrees of understanding of what life is all about.

A common sight: Robert Schreck, principal, and Lubbie Harper, community coordinator, patrolling the halls.

The Scope

Jack Sal

Roll Your Own? Try Tie-Dyeing

Tie-and-dye means exactly that. Fabric is tied, folded, bound, knotted, sewn, or otherwise held, so that when the whole piece goes into the dye bath, color does not penetrate the tied areas and the combination of dyed and undyed shapes forms interesting and colorful patterns. In Batik, areas of the fabric are coated with wax to resist the effect of the dye solution.

THE PROCESS OF TIE-DYING

Wash and iron cloth. Mark out the design in pencil. Tie up the sample, dye, rinse, wash, untie.

Dyeing Method

1 tin of dye = 10 gms., 1/3 oz. or 2 level teaspoons
4 tablespoons salt = approx. 112 gms. or 4 ozs.
1 tablespoon soda = approx. 42 gms. or 1-1/2 ozs.

The amounts stated make 2 pints strong dye liquor. The proportion of dye, salt and soda for smaller or larger amounts should be as above.

Dissolve 1 tin dye in 1 pint warm water. Stir. Dissolve 4 tablespoons common salt and 1 tablespoon common sold in 1 pint hot water. Stir and cool. When the sample is ready and NOT BEFORE, mix the two solutions together. Wet the sample and dye for 1/2 hour to 1 hour. Stir for the first 10 minutes and then at intervals. For even greater penetration of dye or for bulky samples, enter them DRY into the dyebath.

When dyeing is finished, lift out the sample and rinse until the water clears. Cover the sample with boiling water (hot for silk and wool), add detergent and leave for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Rinse well and dry. Untie and rinse. When the sample has been untied a second hot wash is beneficial.

After the final rinse iron the sample while damp to remove the creases. When a second color is to be dyed, add binding at point to the areas where the first color is to be reserved, or completely re-tie the sample at point, arranging the parts that need more color to the outside of the bundle.

Repeat the dyeing process for the second color. To untie the sample, cut the thread at the fastening-off knot. Unwind the thread, tying the pieces together for further use.

TIE-AND-DYE TECHNIQUES

Kay/Frankel

Carol Lashine illustrates the critical stage in tie-dyeing: dipping the knotted cloth into warm dye to produce the desired design.

Knotting

Tie a test knot to see how much cloth it takes--then mark position of knots.

Method 1

Fold the cloth in half lengthwise, twist it and tie a knot on the first mark. Repeat along the sample leaving a gap between the knots.

Method 2

Pick up a point of cloth, twist it, and tie a knot. Repeat where planned on the sample. If the knot is tied in the middle of a rectangle of cloth, tie other knots at each corner.

For all methods: -- tighten the knots and dye the first color. Rinse and untie. Re-tie the knots as before, then dye the second color. Rinse. Wash in hot water. Dry. Untie by twisting the cloth on each side of the knots back into it as if turning a screw. The knot then becomes loose enough to untie. Wash. rinse and dry.

Stripes

For all binding use strong cotton, linen thread, etc., gather up, or pleat the cloth lengthwise. Tie on the thread at one end. At intervals make (a) narrow line bindings, (b) bands of solid binding, (c) criss-cross bindings or a mixture of all three types. Fasten off. Dye.

Before dyeing further colors add to or alter the bindings. If a slip knot is made over each binding the thread can be taken across without being cut and used for the next binding (this applies to all methods).

Squares

Fold a square of fine cloth into four, then across to form a triangle. Bind all the corners and dye. Try folding the square in other ways.

Circles

Pick up a point of cloth. Tie on the thread near the point for a small circle and further away for a larger one. Bind up to the point and back again using the type of binding required for the design. Fasten off. Dye. Add to or alter bindings before dyeing further colors.

Ovals and Diamonds

Fold the cloth along the center of the shape. Draw half the oval or diamond against the fold. Weave a safety pin in and out along the pencil line. Close the pin. Tie the thread on below the pin. Remove the pin. Bind the fan-like shape as required and fasten off. Repeat for each shape.

from Willamette Bridge

Women's Center Opens

Virginia Blaisdell

Women's Liberation groups in New Haven announce the opening of a much needed center for our activities. We are now in the process of making our two rooms more comfortable, but we are open.

Women will staff the center each day plus evenings and Saturdays. We hope the center becomes a place where all women feel welcome.

An important function of the center will be the literature that will be available. Woman's literature is already available to buy, and there will be material to read there. Also, we expect that many women in the New Haven area have questions about Women's Liberation, ideas for projects, ideas for the center, or would like to talk to and be with other women.

Look for future articles, announcements about the center–but most importantly–come and see it. We're located on Elm Street between College and High Streets (on the right facing downtown). Look for the sign Women's Center

Abortion Is A Right: Women Need Choice

by Christine Pattee and Marilyn Snyder

"If a young woman you know dies unexpectedly she probably had an illegal abortion. In every town, at least one woman dies every year from them." This is the personal observation of a nurse who works in a community hospital intensive care unit. The facts of the matter are difficult to obtain, but the estimated figure of American women who die from illegal abortions is 5–10,000 each year. It is further estimated that out of about one million women who have illegal abortions, 350,000 suffer complications after the operation.

Solid objects such as knitting needles or coat hangers inserted into the uterus or womb may cause an abortion but almost always cause infection or bleeding from a perforated uterus. A common method of "butcher abortionists" is to insert a catheter (long rubber tube) into the uterus and let it stay there for a while. Infection and/or an abortion may or may not happen. Injections of over-the-counter chemicals (soap, turpentine, alcohol or lye) will produce an abortion if they reach the fetus or damage the cervix or vagina (the passage leading to the uterus). The problem with most self-performed or quack-performed abortions is that they work on the principle that an infection or dangerous substance will kill the fetus before they kill the woman.

Abortions Can Be Safe

Abortions performed by untrained people may be deadly. On the other hand, abortions performed by doctors or other trained personel are actually safer than giving birth! In the USA, for every 10,000 births about 2.5 women die. Out of half a million abortions performed in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary between 1962 and 1964, there were only two deaths. The abortions being done legally in New York clinics and hospitals have had almost no deaths since they opened last July. Even more impor- that, unlike illegal abortions, there have been very few complications after the operations.

There are three safe medical abortion procedures. The first two can be done quickly and easily up to the twelfth week of pregnancy. In a D & C (dilatation and curettage), an injection of local anaesthetic is given in the back of the vagina. The cervix is then widened or dilated to about the width of a finger. A curette, a surgical instrument with a spoonlike tip, is inserted into the uterus and the embryo (baby in its early stages of development) and placenta (lining of uterus in which the embryo grows) are scraped loose. Recuperation from a D & C usually takes only a few hours.

An even simpler method is the vacuum or suction abortion. This is commonly

used in Eastern Europe where abortions are legal. It is just coming into use in the U.S.

A saline abortion is the method used after the fourteenth week of pregnancy and requires a hospital stay of several days. A salt solution is injected through the abdomen. This solution aborts the fetus. Within 24-48 hours, the woman goes into labor and miscarries. This method should be avoided if possible because of greater chances of harmful complications and the extra expense and discomfort involved.

Change the Laws!

Medical facts about abortions point out why abortion laws must be challenged. 33% of women receiving abortions in the U.S. today suffer difficulties afterward. Abortions performed by trained personnel are actually safer for women than giving birth. Nearly 10,000 women a year seek abortions.

Women vs Connecticut– a suit to repeal the abortion law– is not just to do that. It also hopes women will start to learn about our own bodies and what happens to us when we are not making the decisions. We can start with repealing the abortion laws as a beginning to control of our own bodies.

To be a plaintiff and fight the abortion laws contact women vs Ct., Box 89, Yale Law School, or call 436-0364.

Next Issue: Abortion II: Who Profits?

Union Teachers Want to Help Run Schools

by Stan Heller

Too often teachers' unions have been accused of just wanting more money and not caring about how well the school system works. The West Haven Federation of Teachers wants to involve teachers in attracting good teachers to the system and making sure the best teachers remain.

The union wants to revitalize the West Haven's teacher recruitment programs. West Haven has a pressing need for black teachers. Though West Haveners are 10% black, only five teachers out of 550 are black.

There are some schools where 50% or more of the students are black and nearly the whole faculty is white. In the present atmosphere of distrust, black parents can come to regard their children's teachers as hostile "whites" rather than as allies in education. This creates further problems for the teaching staff.

Superintendent of Schools Bennett recognized the need for more qualified black teachers. The Board gave him money for a special recruiting trip to Atlanta. Why go all the way to Atlanta when there are black teachers graduating from local colleges? The trip was a complete failure. For the fourth consecutive year, West Haven has hired no new black teachers.

Union Can Recruit

The West Haven Federation believes that it can recruit qualified black teachers. It is asking the West Haven Board of Education to fund a teacher recruitment committee in the next contract.

This committee would recruit black and minority teachers, as well as talented white teachers who have been discouraged by administrators' closed-minded attitudes. The union feels these administrators speak neither for the teachers nor the community and wants to get some forward looking teachers hired.

The Federation also wants to help evaluate the professional staff. Teachers naturally know the most about teaching and can rate their co-faculty members best. The Federation's 1970-71 contract proposal calls for a team of teachers to observe those teachers the Board is thinking of firing.

The Federation knows that the Board and school administration will not easily agree, but the union will continue to press these proposals.

School Board Snubs Union Role

Who Plans School Councils?

Reprinted from **Advance**, *New Haven Federation of Teachers' newsletter.*

Despite the fact that January 1 was the deadline for implementing school councils in New Haven, teachers and the public at large know very little about them. On February 4, the New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) will hold a public hearing on the councils at 7:30 in the Hall of Records, 200 Orange Street.

Dr. George Harris, assistant Superintendent for Supportive Services, is the man charged with the job of getting these councils off the ground. Within 12 hours of the December membership meeting of the NHFT, Dr. Harris announced that he would come to answer charges by the Federation that teachers have been left out of the planning of these councils.

The New Haven Board of Education has been toying with the idea of school councils for several years. The current "Harris plan" is in fact the fourth plan in New Haven for such councils, following the Samuels report, the Hill Model Cities plan, and the CDAP report. Two years ago the Federation was extensively involved in the formulation of the Samuels plan, which for some reason was never adopted.

In a December 3 press release, the Federation stated that it has been in favor of the concept of school councils but objects to the procedure by which the Board and the administration are implementing them, calling upon the board to hold public hearings. It was this release which subsequently brought Dr. Harris to the NHFT December membership meeting.

The two major criticisms expressed by teachers at the meeting were the lack of involvement by teachers in the planning and the absence of any real decision making powers on the part of the councils. When pressed for answers, Harris admitted that he had not fully informed the teaching staff and that the school principals will have final veto power over anything the councils do. In effect, all the parents and teachers do is make recommendations.

Ronald O'Brien, a teacher at Cross, described the proposed councils as "window dressing." "It seems to me," said O'Brien, "to be more of the same garbage that the teachers must sit through. . . . We resent this man (the superintendent) having the final say."

When asked by Andrew Bram, also a teacher at Cross, about the representation on the councils, Dr. Harris explained that there would be twice the number of community representatives as teachers. A majority of the community representatives must be parents, and according to rather vague HEW guidelines, there must be at least a simple majority of community representatives. Teachers expressed their bewilderment at the relevancy of HEW guidelines in determining the councils' composition.

Harris explained that these guidelines have something to do with Title 1 funds made available to the city's Focus program. To this, Federation President Charles Leak, in making reference to the school board's proposal, stated, "It seems clear that Title 1 money can come when the Board of Education wants it.

When asked by Jim Langan, a Hillhouse teacher, to describe the purpose of the school council program, Dr. Harris launched into a speech about the need for greater parental involvement in education. Most of what he said was unquestionably true, but one wonders whether parental involvement will be encouraged by a system of councils with no real powers any more than will teacher invlovement. Furthermore, while the councils will be implemented only at those schools where "there is a need" according to Dr. Harris, it was not clear from the meeting or from the proposal who will determine whether or not "there is a need."

When asked what he thought of the Federation's request for public hearings, Dr. Harris replied that they would be "unnecessary." He apparently feels that he has received sufficient "inputs" from individuals to proceed with his plan. Yet many people in the community must certainly feel the way the teachers at the December 8 meeting felt--that they have been left in the dark concerning the proposal.

Although the Board may be reluctant to hold a public hearing, it was felt that as a first step the entire teaching staff should become better informed. A motion was passed to hold another meeting well publicized in advance for all New Haven teachers to meet with Dr. Harris.

Two leaders of Local 825, International Association of Firefighters, addressing members of the union during their "job action."

Firemen Drive for Good Pay

Continued from page 1.

Hartigan termed the council's decision a "disappointment." "Our efforts," he continued,"to achieve parity are not meant to interfere with the police local. Firefighters are not jockeys and never have and never will ride the backs of anyone in the city."

New Haven's situation is typical of the poor state of public employee collective bargaining nationwide. Brother unions are seemingly pitted one against the other. It is indeed a demeaning process when proud men must feel their professional muscles each time they seek fair remuneration.

Pious politicians and prestigious newspapers are quick to score public employees for their "violation of the public trust" and "frivolous abnegations of sole responsibility."

It seems odd that such upholders of the public interest who can condone incredible excess in many areas are able to turn their backs when confronted with just, reasoned and irrefutable labor requests

There can be no doubt that the only loser in such a breakdown of public employee negotiations are the taxpayers whose hard earned dollars must support bureaucratic extravagance as well as the desperate actions to which municipal unions are forced.

Rank and file members of Local 825 have been manning a daily picket line at City Hall beneath the window of Mayor Bart Guida. Even on the coldest of January days, off duty picketing Firemen have remained strong both in numbers and in spirit.

Some union members feel that one Wednesday night union meeting (Jan. 20) will be remembered as the most bellicose in the body's history. Vile epithets and boisterous behavior were the rule as many firefighters grew impatient with the city's intractability

Aaron Barstein, chairman of the negotiating team, offered some sobering words to the union membership when a group of vocal dissidents threatened to hold sway.

"As long as I'm running the show", he said, "there will be no strike. We're grown men. This thing won't be settled in the street but at the bargaining table."

Perkins Deaths: Police Dodge Issues

The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union (CCLU) has charged that the central questions in the deaths of Gene and Roger Perkins in a State Police ambush have been ignored by the state. The Perkins brothers were shot by police in Norwich last year as they were allegedly trying to escape from the scene of a robbery.

In a statement released by CCLU Executive Director William Olds, the CCLU charged that the major issue--the justification for the slayings--has so far been obscured. The key issues to be examined in this case, according to the CCLU, are:

1. Is the shooting of the Perkins brothers justifiable under state law?

2. If so, should the law continue to justify such shootings?

3. To what extent are policemen, regulated, supervised and trained in the use of lethal force?

4. Can society expect from the police the same vigorous action to root out and prosecute crime by the police as it has the right to expect where crime by others is involved?

The CCLU maintains that the Grand Jury investigation has shed no light on the above critical questions. They also claim that the trial of the four former state troopers involved in the case is unlikely to produce any satisfactory answers to public questions on the role of the police.

"Professional Informer"

At the Coroner's Inquest on the slayings, Philip Salafia, one of the former troopers, testified that he shot and killed the two brothers as they were trying to escape from the scene of the robbery. He claims that they fired at him first, but there is considerable evidence that they were unarmed at the time.

Salafia had previously posed as a member of the Mafia in order to get evidence against Ronnie Johnson and other members of the Hill Parents Association.

The CCLU became involved in the Perkins brothers case last June when it received confidential information regarding the slayings from members of the State Police Department. This information was forwarded to state and federal agencies with a request that the state conduct a one-man Grand Jury probe.

Coordinated by Black Panther Party

Free Health Clinic Opens

By Linda Garson

"Hi sister, hi brother," was the greeting. The room was filled with all kinds of people: blacks, whites, young and old, together at the People's Free Health Center. They were curious to see what was going on, and they were there to help out, to offer medical services, or to see one of the doctors.

Two little girls carried in a box of wrapped-up knicknacks made for those children who might be afraid of going to see the doctor.

"We are a survival program for the people," explained Medical Coordinator Rosemary Mealy at the opening of the People's Free Health Center, 27 Dixwell Avenue, near Lake Place in New Haven.

The People's Free Health Center is one of the "survival programs" that the Black Panther Party has initiated in cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Los Angeles.

Mealy said, "The program is dedicated to Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. To get this center open was very important to them." The Center has been set up to provide free medical care to all people, regardless of race, sex, or economic status.

Volunteer Medics

Thus far, seven doctors have volunteered their services, free of charge, and will rotate on-call duty at the Health Center. Other doctors have agreed to take referral cases from the center. Thirty Yale medical students from the Medical Committee on Human Rights and community residents have also offered service to the center.

Rosemary Mealy, Medical Coordinator with Frances Carter, explained that the Free Health Center would like to expand its services to include tests for lead poisoning and tuberculosis, and community surveys to determine what services people would like to have offered. Residents of the community are encouraged to donate their time to work at the center. "Eventually, we hope that the program will be run by the community," Mealy said.

Because of lack of funds, the center does not yet have a phone. Those interested in helping out at the clinic, including members of the community, doctors, nurses, paramedical personnel, can call the Black Panther Party office, 562-7463.

The People's Free Health Center will be open to all on Tuesday and Thursday nights from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. At this time, doctors will be present to examine and treat patients. Community first aid classes will be conducted by volunteer nurses on Saturdays (time to be announced).

Contributions are urgently needed to pay for medical supplies, equipment, rent ($225 a month), phone, electricity and heat. Contributions can be sent to:
People's Free Health Center
P.O. Box 7117
New Haven, Conn. 06519

Kay/Frankel
Black Panther Party member explains workings of People's Free Health Center, 27 Dixwell Ave., to a youngster from the community. The center is open to all free of charge.

Newton Speaks

Huey P. Newton of the Black Panther Party will make two appearances here this weekend. He and Charles Garry, Bobby Seale's defense lawyer, will speak at a community rally at Lee High School on Saturday, January 30 at 7:30 p.m. The Langley Five will be featured, and the evening is free. On Sunday, January 31, Newton will address an audience at Woolsey Hall at 7:30 p.m. There will be a $2 donation.

Church Meeting Finds Justice Is Lacking

By Steve Ney

The Council of Churches' inquiry into the justice of our court and prison system will continue on February 10 when it sponsors a town meeting to discuss jail and prison reform. The tone of the first Town Meeting called by the Council's Task Force on Law and Justice was set by Charles R. Garry, Bobby Seale's lawyer, when he said, "There is no such thing as justice in American courts today."

Garry, a trial attorney for 33 years, was one of four panelists to present views on the topic "Crisis of Courts Crisis of Conscience: A New Look at the Morality of Our Legalities." The February 10 forum to be held at the First Methodist Church at 7:30 p.m. will also feature several panelists.

Among those speaking will be C.R. Lawn, *third year Yale Law student and editor of View From The Bottom*; Jack Prete, state representative; John Williams, Legal Assistance attorney; Joseph Lieberman, state senator; and Raymond Petty, executive director of the Connecticut Prison Association.

At the first public meeting, Garry pointed out to the audience of 400 that the Supreme Court, often thought to be the mainstay of the judicial system, is instead the "bulwark of a system to make poor people poorer and rich people richer."

As an example, Garry told the audience of the James case, a recent high court decision which allows state governments to search the residences of welfare recipients. In this way the condition of being poor is made an occasion for a violation of fundamental constitutional rights.

Another speaker, J. Otis Cochran, past national president of the Black American Law Students Association, warned of "creeping repression" in the United States. He urged people to "get off their knees and work" for a just society.

Another participant on the panel, Donald Freed, author of *Inquest* (about the Rosenberg case) and an upcoming book, *The Agony of Bobby Seale*, criticized the prison system. He called it the "basement" of America where people are treated as "guilty in soul...rotting in their excrement."

He attacked the courts as a "theatre of cruelty" permeated with the "smell of death" and contrasted the noble rhetoric on courthouse walls, "Equal Justice Under Law," with the rotten conditions in nearby jails.

The fourth panelist, Frederick Danforth, Executive Director of New Haven Legal Assistance Association, attacked the "presumption of guilt" which currently prevails in criminal trials. Although the defendant is supposed to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, in fact he is treated as guilty by the judicial system. Danforth noted that the prosecutor's use of the grand jury to indict, prejudicial pre-trial publicity, and biased juries leave the defendant in an unfair situation.

Kay / Frankel
Charles R. Garry, attorney for Bobby Seale, speaking on injustice in America.

After the panelists had spoken and answered questions, the audience divided into four smaller workshops.

One workshop led by Rev. James Davis agreed to constitute itself a citizens group which would work together to get a larger courtroom for the Seale trial and higher payments for jurors so that people with low incomes could sit on juries without financial hardship.

Yale To Teach Ecology

This spring the Yale School of Forestry is offering a course on ecology and the environmental crisis for teachers in the New Haven area. Classes will meet Monday evenings, February 1 through May 10, from 7:30 to 9:30.

Thirteen lectures by faculty and students of the Forestry School plus guest speakers will concern such topics as consumerism, the car versus mass transportation, human population.

There are no prerequisites other than enthusiasm. A fee of $15 is required to cover field trip and xeroxing expenses.

Applications and questions should be directed to Mary Standaert at 436-0468, or in care of the Yale School of Forestry, 205 Prospect Street in New Haven. Registration is on a first come basis. The deadline is January 28.

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UI's Power to the People to Cost More

By Jan Baecker

"To our customers...We regret the circumstances which have made this fuel cost adjustment necessary...." In a note accompanying electric bills this month, United Illuminating (UI) sorrowfully explained that its rates would be increasing.

The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approved the "fuel cost adjustment" effective as of January 11. The PUC had held hearings on the proposal in Hartford several months ago.

New Haven customers of UI tried to have the hearing transferred to the local area, but were quashed by the combined efforts of the PUC and UI in New Haven Superior Court.

Community Opposition

Community Organizations Against Power Pollution (COAPP), a coalition of five community groups, condemned the PUC for its decision. It accused the PUC and UI of keeping knowledge of the prospective rate increase from the public until the decision had been made.

John Shultz, a spokesman for COAPP, charged that "This is another case where the customer, the little guy, never has a say in decisions affecting his life."

The PUC's decision gives UI the right to raise or lower its rates on a month-to-month basis, without further public hearings, whenever UI says the price of fuel oil goes up or down.

Actually, the price of fuel oil is rising considerably, and is unlikely to return to previous lower levels. This rise is due in part to increased consumption and to efforts by the oil industry to maintain profits.

UI bills will probably increase by small, monthly amounts which could total 20% above current bills over the next few years. The increase should appear as a special line in each bill.

Inquiries Invited

UI's note to its customers said that "Should you have questions concerning your bill, please don't hesitate to call your customer service representative." So, this reporter didn't hesitate, and called to inquire about the fuel adjustment clause.

The customer service representative could say very little about how much of a rate increase could be expected each month. She thought it would be at most a few cents, but she wasn't sure.

She offered to have someone else call to explain the rate increase, because her employers hadn't told her what to say about it: "They're hoping nobody calls yet." In other words, even several months after the "public" hearing, UI is still reluctant to hear what its customers have to say regarding the rates it charges.

Raymond S. Thatcher, one of the three PUC commissioners, dissented from the rate decision on the grounds that any future rate change should be preceded by a public hearing, and should not be automatic. Commissioner Thatcher said that "adjustments in rates should occur only after the rate-paying public has had a full opportunity to be heard."

PUC Ignores Public

Despite Commissioner Thatcher's convictions, the PUC has rarely given the public this opportunity. Customers never get the chance to raise questions about UI's rate structure, its "costs" and profits, its expansion plans and its advertising budget.

For example, electric home heating is very wasteful of scarce fuel oil, since power plants are less than 40% efficient. Contrary to the utilities' claims, it is not "clean heat," but results in considerable air and thermal pollution around the site of the plant.

But UI and other utilities employ "aggressive marketing efforts (UI annual report, 1969) to promote electric home heating. Also, UI lets customers, especially industries, who use larger quantities of electricity pay lower rates, thus encouraging excessive and wasteful use of electric power.

Libbi Rayder
HEY, I GOT A JOB!
FAR OUT! WHAT IS IT?
TAKING CARE OF RABBITS AT THE MED SCHOOL.
I THOUGHT YALE WASN'T HIRING ANY-BODY.
WELL, THREE PEOPLE QUIT... FOR SOME REASON...
...AND I'M GETTING ALL THREE OF THEIR JOBS!
ARE YOU GETTING 3 PEOPLES' PAY?
I HADN'T THOUGHT OF THAT.
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Fuel Prices Soar, Slick Oilmen Profit

By John Batchelor

The US is in the midst of its worst price increases in fuel in the *last 20 years.* With coal, oil, and natural gas all in short supply, the prices soar.

The crisis is partly due to the increase in US energy demands of three per cent per year before 1965 and five per cent since. It has been made worse by major producers trying to protect their profits during hard times.

Natural gas is in short supply because too few new wells have been drilled. The producers say that if prices are raised then they will produce more gas. It sounds like blackmail.

Anticipating loss of business to nuclear energy, the coal industry also cut back on opening of new mines. It turns out that atomic plants take five years longer to build than expected and, like Con Ed's Indian Point plant in New York, they are very unreliable.

So, coal and gas users with supply difficulties and increasing prices have been switching to oil, just as that too became scarce.

Political events upset the Middle *East supply of oil, forcing tankers to travel right around Africa. That takes* longer so there just aren't enough tankers to carry all the oil that is needed. Now tanker millionaires Onassis and Niarchos can charge four times the actual costs of a voyage.

Oil import quotas protect US oil producers and allow them to make fat profits. With imported oil normally very cheap, a quota is like a subsidy to a refiner who has no obligation to pass the benefits on to the consumer.

Quotas no longer apply to residual oil (resid), the sort burnt by factories and power plants, because it has been scarce. However, all new US refineries have been built without capacity to produce resid because gasoline and kerosene, *which are* protected from foreign competition, are much more profitable.

Thus, in fact, the quotas have left US producers unable to replace overseas supplies of resid in time of need. And quotas were imposed this year limiting supplies coming in from Canada!

So far this year prices are up five per cent for home heating oil, 50% for coal and 60% for resid. Home heating prices are likely to go higher because industry is substituting heating oil for resid.

Most utilities have rate structures such that higher fuel prices are passed on directly in electricity bills to avoid inflation hurting stockholders. Locally, United Illuminating is trying to follow suit. It's not surprising that higher prices are expected to stay with us.

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Dear **Modern Times** Reader,

COAPP is a new organization formed to coordinate the continuing fight against the United Illuminating (UI) Company's unfair rate structure, its overall environmental destruction, and its total disregard for the needs and wishes of the New Haven community. We have been involved in the fight against UI's plans to run high tension lines through New Haven, and in challenges to UI's recent attempts to raise rates.

UI has clearly shown that it is willing to spend an almost unlimited amount of money to protect its high profits and to resist efforts by the community to exercise control over its expansion plans. Despite all its money and all its lawyers, UI can be beaten, but it will be expensive. Your contributions are urgently needed to meet legal expenses and to pay a part-time staff worker.

COAPP

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Walk for Non-Violence CNVA Backs Panthers

Kay/Frankel

Peggy Ellis and David Brown of the Committee for Nonviolent Action outside Niantic Prison march to protest treatment of imprisoned Black Panthers and to reaffirm nonviolence.

by David Brown

On Wednesday and Thursday, January 20 and 21, 20 people joined the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) Freedom Walk that had two objects: to support Black Panther Party (BPP) leaders Ericka Huggins and *Bobby Seale and to reaffirm CNVA's continual call for non-violence.*

The action began with a vigil Wednesday morning at Montville State Jail where Seale is being held while on trial in New Haven. The demonstrators then walked nine miles to downtown New London. On Thursday they walked another nine miles from New London to Niantic State Women's Jail.

A dozen people vigiled there until Erica Huggins, finally on trial with Seale after twenty months confinement, was brought back from court.

Highlighting the walk was the reaction of the people of New London and other towns the walkers passed through. Many passersby of all ages expressed their approval encouraging with peace and power salutes.

Even so, many people seemed surprised that a group could combine support for the BPP with a call to use non-violent means for making social *change. But CNVA feels that supporting the Panthers is not at all inconsistent with non violent philosophy and politics,* for several reasons.

The violence that most concerns CNVA is the primary violence of society itself: militarism, profit based economics, and oppressive living conditions of social structures.

Courageous and determined nonviolent action can bring down and replace an oppressive power structure while at the same time breaking the cycle of violence and minimizing casualties on both sides. This is the kind of struggle that CNVA is calling for.

ON FILM

by Harry Henderson

A New 'Caesar' Bites the Dust

JULIUS CAESAR: directed by Stuart Burge, produced by Peter Snell; with John Gielgud, Charlton Heston, Jason Robards, Richard Johnson, Robert Vaughn, Richard Chamberlain.

Julius Caesar had its New Haven premiere on January 20 at the Lincoln Theatre as a benefit for the People's Free Food Committee. Altogether, it was a stimulating political evening, with an analysis of the current state of the country by Donald Freed, an author, and a discussion of current programs of the Black Panther Party by a spokeswoman from the Party.

The film itself is puzzling, because it is an outstandingly unnecessary production. The 1953 version, with Gielgud as Cassius, Brando as Antony, James Mason as Brutus and Louis Calhern as Caesar has not turned to dust in the film can yet. Why do it again, with another set of Hollywood actors? What has Charlton Heston got that Brando hasn't got, except more teeth? Filmically, there is nothing interesting, new, or challenging about the interpretation. It is a new film only in the way that one traditional stage production of Shakespeare is different from another--one can only talk about the value of individual performances.

Gielgud's Caesar, for example, was almost flawless--, except that he, like almost all the other actors, is too old for the part. But Shakespearian audiences have long been used to forty-year-old Juliets and Romeos with middle-aged spread. Charlton Heston's Mark Antony was played with a shallow cynicism which I found hard not to like. It was at least far better than Jason Robard's *Brutus. Robards seemed to think he was playing the immobilest* Roman of them all. I've enjoyed more expressive performances by dialing the time of day number on the telephone.

Palace Counter-Revolution

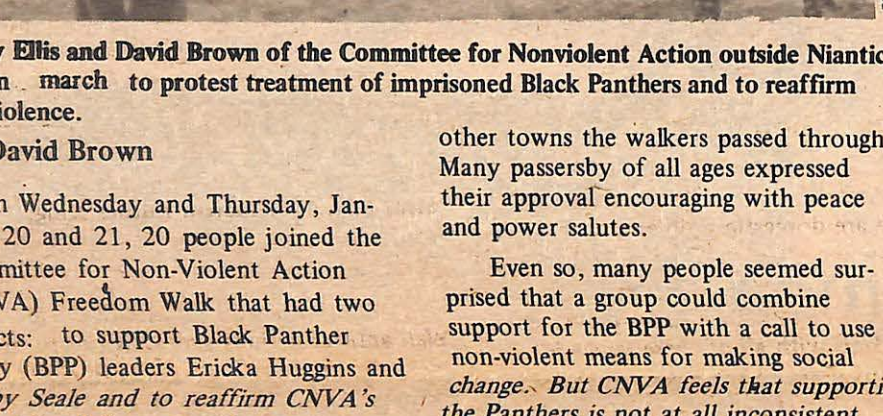
And yet it's interesting to have this great play of palace revolution and counter-revolution available on our screens again at this time, in whatever form. For one thing, the political theme of *Julius Caesar* does find its echoes in the present situation.

I don't mean the kind of burlesque allegory that Barbara Garson wrote in *Mac Bird!*., where each of the characters of *Macbeth* become a different member of the Kennedy or Johnson clans. The assassination of Caesar doesn't really call up thoughts of the assassinations of JFK, RFK, and Martin Luther King--much less those of Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, and Fred Hampton. What Shakespeare was interested in was the kind of political changes which took place at the top when the Roman Republic became the Roman Empire. Brutus is the only man who both hates the destruction of the Republic sincerely and is willing to take action to stop it. His grotesque failure is depicted by Shakespeare as the inevitable fate of unaided and self-righteous "idealism" opposing vast historical change. Just as Elizabethans saw the play in the dawn of England's Empire, so Americans, who have watched their own Empire rise for the last few decades, may find that *Julius Caesar* speaks to their condition.

The Relevant Quickie

The film is interesting in another way, too, in this era of the quickie film of relevance because it offers the skeleton key to them all. The formula is contained in the great set piece of the play--Mark Antony's speech over Caesar's body. ("Friends, Romans, countrymen! ....I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.") The speech is Shakespeare's brilliant satire on the art of demagogic (lying) oratory, as it turns the sympathies of the people of Rome away from the "honorable men" who slew Caesar and *towards Caesar's successor--Antony himself.*

How to create rebellious heroes and heroines that the audience can identify with--and how to turn that sympathy into cynicism--is the problem of all the quickie films of relevance, from *The Strawberry Statement* to *The Revolutionary*. These have been good years for Hollywood to brush up its Shakespeare.



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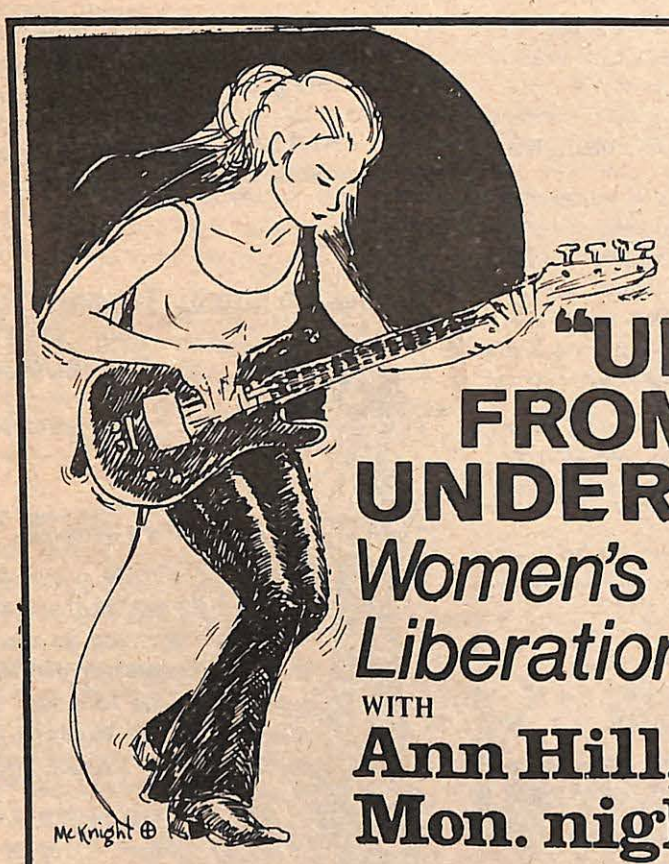

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Katie Roraback: Humanizing the Law

Continued from page 1

this laugh sometimes gives away the fact that she's a step ahead of you in thought halfway through your sentence, she discovers your punchline.

Family of Lawyers

"I come from a family of lawyers," she said, as the interview resumed. "My grandfather was a lawyer in Canaan. I used to go to court with my uncle, another lawyer, to see trials. I inherited the family law office."

So after graduation from Mt. Holyoke and spending some time in Washington, D.C. she entered another family tradition, Yale Law School.

When she got out of law school in 1948, Katie wanted to practice a very general type of law. "I didn't have any aspirations of becoming what's now referred to as a 'movement lawyer.' There were no such things in those days, but certainly being a general practitioner was a little unusual. Most people then were going into corporate jobs, but I didn't want to sit in a corner and never see a client."

Wasn't she tempted by Wall Street? we asked.

That brought a laugh. "Wall Street wasn't tempted by women," she said. "Some of us used to have a joke about how we were going to form an all-female firm and then have a great putdown for the men who would apply. We would say we didn't have separate facilities for men, which was the line we always got."

Katie's eventual role as a defender of reformers and radicals of all kinds is a departure from family tradition. She describes her father, a Congregationalist minister, as a warm and human guy. But some other family members -- especially a *great uncle* who was *Connecticut's Republican boss for many years -- were a bit* reactionary.

"I remember the big thing when I began practicing law was that young lawyers would say, "What would you do if you were asked to represent a Communist?' But I found that the first time I was asked to, it was not an earthshattering decision. You hardly say no at a time like that."

Favorite Cases

Katie's long list of favorite cases begins in the early 1950's , one of which was the case of an elderly man who had a fruit and vegetable store on Legion Avenue. The government was trying to denaturalize him on the grounds that he was a Communist. After that came the prosecution of Connecticut Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act. Katie was also involved in handling cases before the Subversive Activities Control Board and the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which most other Connecticut lawyers were afraid to do.

The successful battle against the state's archaic birth control law followed, as did increased involvement in the civil rights struggle. During this period she also represented some people from the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) who were arrested in demonstrations against the submarines in New London. The prosecution was serious, but the case had its light moments, Katie admitted: she single-handedly forced the Coast Guard to return a confiscated rowboat named World Citizen, which had been used in the protests.

Then came a rent strike organized by the Hill Neighborhood Union, which was a predecessor of the Hill Parents Association. She defended welfare demonstrators in Hartford, launched a lawsuit against the New Haven Police and the New Haven **Register** for harrassment of the black community, defended Fred Harris against drug charges, and finally, with Charles R. Garry, took up the courtroom cudgel for the Panthers.

Katie was a women's liberationist before the movement was born. She's well known for refusing to serve as secretary (the job usually given women) of any organization and is aiding a federal suit to have Connecticut's 150-year-old abortion law declared unconstitutional.

Karen Waggoner

Frustrations

Katie voiced some frustrations: "When you begin to feel that your presence in a courtroom as a lawyer is the reason that the system feels it is giving justice -- because you are the window dressing, and you're making the system feel better and not really doing anything for your client -- then you're becoming part of that vicious system. I remember I tried a rape case a few years ago. A black fellow was charged with raping a white girl. And the state's attorney in summation used this line about how my client had a brilliant attorney and had gotten the best possible trial. I remember this horrible feeling in the pit of my stomach, expecially as my client went off for about 30 years."

The most personally satisfying aspect of practicing law, Katie says, is the constant challenge when you represent people younger than yourself. "You're staying au courant with numerous thoughts instead of settling into middle age. I'm there, but I'm sure not settled."

Katie glanced at her watch and said she'd miss dinner if she fully answered the next question -- on the problems of the legal system. But she agreed to make a quick summary.

"Ideally, the law should be dispensing justice, and, of course, it doesn't. The most important reason it doesn't is that the law that's being administered is the law of the system. If you believe that the system should be changed, then you obviously think that the bulwark of that system should also be changed. All of the faults of the system are present in the courts. In criminal matters, the law is the oppressive force of the society."

"I've always said, the most the lawyer can hope to do is to keep the establishment off the back of the client, to let the client function."

We left the interview with a feeling of accomplishment – Katie's. And also a feeling that we had only scratched the surface.

Anti-war Groups Continue Activities

by Leslie Craine

Speaking at a fund raising meeting sponsored by the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) and New Haven Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, Dick Fernandez charged that the Nixon administration is using the prisoner of war issue to rally support to its present policies. He added, at the January 14 meeting, that the issue is being used to justify escalation of the war in Indochina.

Mr. Fernandez credited the mass antiwar movement in this country with several achievements. He said that it is responsible for making war crimes an issue in this country, and that it forced Nixon to get troops out of Cambodia by June 30. He also pointed out that the antiwar movement has helped awaken the American people to the fact that there are domestic problems such as racism as well as the war, and that these are interconnected. He stressed the importance of building a mass movement that deals with all of these issues in order to pressure the government into changing its policies.

CPAC Meeting

In related news, the steering committee of the Connecticut Peace Action Coalition will be meeting on Sunday, January 31, at 2:00 pm at the First Unitarian-Universalist Church (608 Whitney Ave.) in New Haven to discuss the National Peace Action Coalition call to action as well as other ideas and projects for antiwar activities this spring.

The National Peace Action Coalition in a conference on December 4-6, 1970, called for a spring of antiwar activities aimed at bringing in all sectors of the American public opposed to the war in Indochina. These include local actions in observance of the anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, April 3-4, and a National Peace Action Week, April 19-24.

During this week, local areas will plan antiwar actions and activities to express the opposition of students, labor, women, Third World people, GIs and others to the war. The week will culminate in national demonstrations in Washington D.C. and San Francisco on Saturday, April 24.

Another important project in the works is the effort to get a referendum on the war on the ballots – either in a special election or in the next general elections in the state of Connecticut. Representative Irv Stolberg has already introduced the necessary bill, and will be attending the January 31 meeting to discuss coordination of a petition drive and other publicity to support the bill.

Everyone is invited to the January 31 meeting. For more information, call the CPAC office (777-4265), Marianna (776-2605) or Leslie (562-1669).

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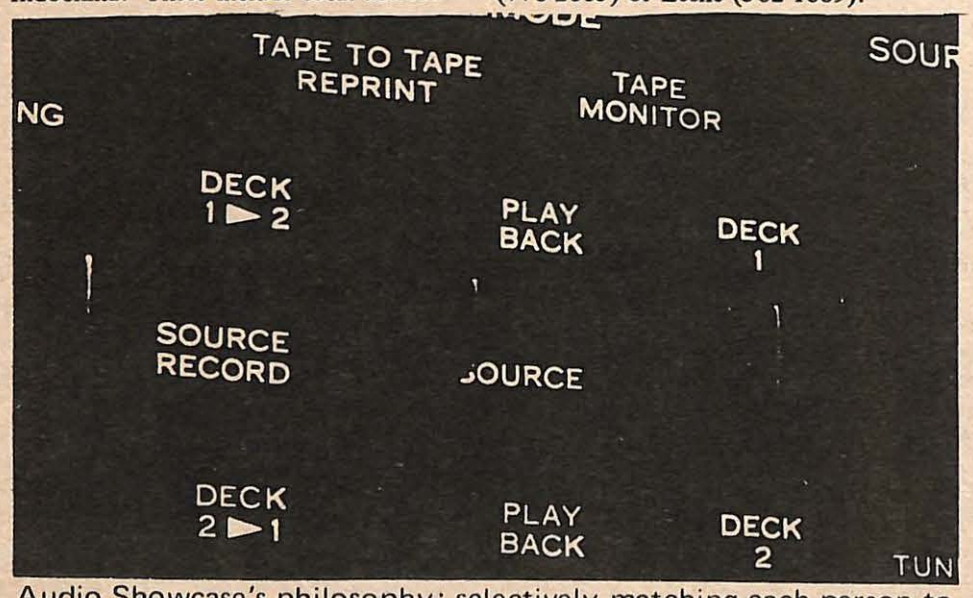

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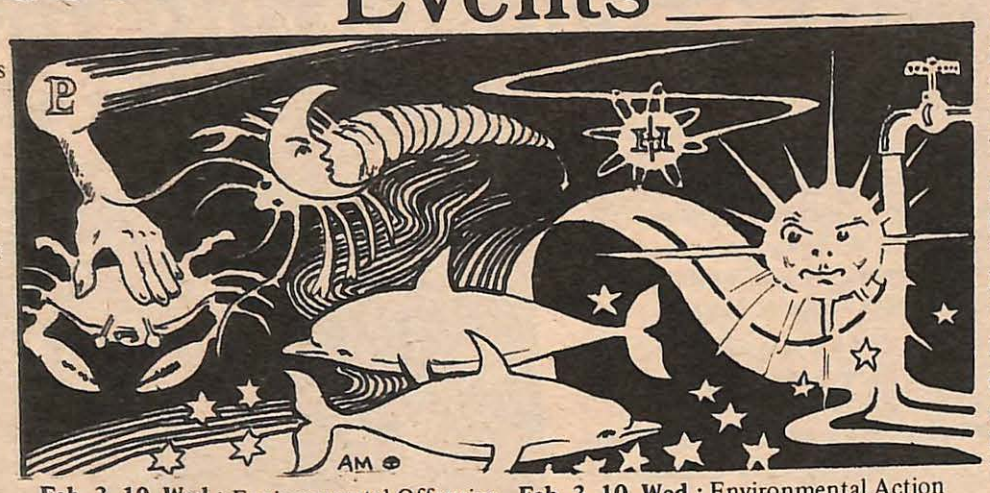

Jan. 29, Fri.: Yale Soc. for Marxist Studies will sponsor a talk by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. He will offer a Marxist analysis of the role of students in today's society, and will comment on the trials of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins. 8 pm Yale Law School Auditorium.

Jan. 29, 30, 31, Fri., Sat., Sun.: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" Stiles Dining Hall, Yale (Broadway), 8:30 pm, FREE.

Jan. 31, Sun.: Conn. Peace Action Coalition steering committee meeting to discuss spring antiwar activities. Open to all. First Unitarian-Universalist Church, 608 Whitney Ave., New Haven 2 pm.

Jan. 31, Sun.: Original Rock, The Exit, 9 pm, $1.50.

Jan. 31, Sun.: Buffet dinner with celluloid parables. The Grecian Urn for young adults. 323 Temple St. 8 pm.

Jan. 31, Sun.: Huey P. Newton speaks. Woolsey Hall. WYBC will have details 7:30 pm.

Jan. 31, Feb. 7, 14, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm Street, second floor, 8-11 pm, 25 cents .

Feb. 1, 2, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival. "The Story About Ping" and "Jazzoo" Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. Mon. 10:45 am, Tues. 2:00, 3:30 pm.

Feb. 1, 8, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose" The Stetson Library Center, Dixwell Ave. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 am. Free.

Feb. 2, 9, 16, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 pm.

Feb. 2, 9, 16, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Monthly membership meeting, Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market St., 8 pm.

Feb. 1, 7, Tues.-Sun.: "Pinocchio" A World of Fantasy and Life-size Marionettes, Schubert Theatre, 247 College St., The Enormous Room, 211 Park St., 8:30-11:30 pm, 50¢

Feb. 3, 10, Wed.: Environmental Offensive Dinners. Bring Something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30 pm.

Feb. 3, Wed.: "Summer Planning: Should There be Any?" Fair Haven Neighborhood Corp. 339 Grand Ave. All residents are urged to attend. 7:30 pm.

Feb. 3, 17, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St., 8 pm.

Feb. 4, 11, Thurs.: The Free School: Covered dish supper with games. 211 Park St., 6:30 pm.

Feb. 4, 11, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York St., (across from Wall) Open to all women. 7:30 pm.

Feb. 4, 11, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group Weekly Meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St., 9:00 pm.

Feb. 4, Thurs.: Public Hearing on East Haven Marshes as required by Act 695, The purpose is to establish a boundary. East Haven High School Auditorium, 200 Tyler Street, East Haven, 7:30 pm.

Feb. 5, Fri.: "The Needs of Appalachian Communities. Tom Ramsey, director of Pike Co. (Kentucky) Citizens Association. Harkness Hall, Yale Medical School *7:30 pm.*

Feb. 3, 10, Wed.: Environmental Action Group Meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High Street between Chapel and Elm Sts., 7:30 pm.

Feb. 4, 11, Thurs.: "Contingency" Jazz.

Feb. 5, Fri.: The Blades of Bluegrass. Kentucky Bluegrass. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00 8:30-12 pm.

Feb. 5, Fri.: New Haven Senior Center Book Discussion Group. Albert Camus' "The Plague." Bring or buy lunch. 10:45 am-12:30 pm. Social and musical program 1 pm. 294 Cedar St. All people 60 and over invited.

Feb. 5, Fri.: Ed Askew. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse. 8:30 pm.

Feb. 6, Sat.: NARCO Volunteer Training Program. Contact NARCO if interested 777-7387. Begins at 6:30 pm.

Feb. 6, 12, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society, Modern Folk. The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. $1.00, 8:30 pm-1:00 am.

Feb. 6, 12, Sat.: Peoples Free Food Program. Open to all interested, 865 Chapel St., room 222, 1 pm.

Feb. 6, 12, Sat.: Chess Games. The Exit Coffeehouse. 2-6 pm, 25¢ to play, 50¢ to learn.

Feb. 8, 15, Mon.: Open Poetry Reading. The Exit Coffeehouse. 9 pm. 50¢.

Feb. 8, 9, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival. "Blueberries for Sal" and "Faces of Lincoln" Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library. Mon., 10:45 am, Tues., 2:00, 3:30 pm.

Feb. 9, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens Monthly meeting. All area residents are urged to attend. Troup Middle School, 259 Edgewood Ave. 7:30 pm.

Feb. 10, Wed.: Open House: Tour, movie, and social hour. Grace-New Haven School of Nursing. Counselors, deans, principals and advisors to Future Nurses Clubs, as well as high school and junior high school students and their parents are invited. Grace Educational Building, 25 Park St., 3:30 - 5:00 pm.

Feb. 10, Wed.: The Town Meeting: Jail and Prison Reform. Panel: State Representatives Joseph Lieberman and John Prete; John Williams from the Legal Aid Association; John Manson or Carl Robinson from the Department of Correction; CR Paul Lawn; Raymond Petty, Exec. director of the Conn. Prison Association. The First United Methodist Church, 425 College St., 7:30 pm.

Feb. 12, Fri.: Saddle Rock, country rock band. The Exit Coffeehouse, 9 pm, $1.50.
performances: Tues., 1:30 pm, Wed., 10:30 am, 1:30 pm., Thurs., 1:00 pm, 3:30 pm, Fri., 10:30 am, 1:30 pm, 7:00 pm, Sat., 10:30 am, 1:30, 4, and 7 pm, Sun., 1 and 3:30 pm.

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State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; O macy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Whitlock's, Broadway.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, High-Elm; Independent Art Gallery, Park near George.